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FARM POPULATION *and* RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES

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CONTENTS

	Page
Farm Labor Reconnaissance Surveys	1
Research Reports	8
Rural Communities and Organizations	8
Population Studies	9
Farm Labor	11
Rural Youth	11
Levels of Living	12
Miscellaneous	12
Extension Reports	15
Notes	16
List of Publications	25

FARM LABOR RECONNAISSANCE SURVEYS

In view of the opportunities presented by agricultural developments in America, the amount of research in recent years in the field of farm labor has been meagre. In part this is due to the wide dispersion of agricultural labor in the United States and the variety of conditions under which it is employed. In part it is due to the persistence of the tradition that, all things considered, labor on the farm has an identity of interest with the farm operator, and that as long as the farmer gets along, the "hired man" is secure. Coupled with this is the fact that with agricultural research organizations, both State and Federal, the focus of interest has been the farm operator and his family. Labor research organizations, on the other hand, although often aware of the neglect accorded the farm worker, have been concerned, perforce, primarily with the problems of industrial workers.

What should be the objectives of farm labor research? First, the changes in farm organization and management, in cropping systems and methods of operation, that affect the demand for farm labor and the status of labor on the farm. Second, the sources of supply from which farm laborers are drawn and the economic and social factors which affect the rate of movement into and out of the farm labor market. Third, the economic and social status of the farm laborers themselves, the conditions of their employment, and the place of the farm laborer's family in the rural community. Fourth, the attitudes of the laborer himself, of the farmer and of his organizations, as well as of the community in which all play a part, since these attitudes condition action. Finally, there is the matter of the biological and social potentialities of the various farm labor groups. This list, of course, is not exhaustive.

Given time and money, the accepted method of approach to these objectives is through painstaking collection of data relating to satisfactory samples of farms, selected by size and class and type-of-farming area, of laborers, regular and seasonal, of the various types, and of members of the families of such laborers. Only by methods of this sort can definitive data on any such objectives be derived. But conditions are rapidly changing, the field is wide, and means are limited. Hence the reconnaissance survey.

The reconnaissance survey is admittedly a short cut to knowledge of labor conditions in an area. It rests upon two bases. The first of these consists of data secured by tapping the best qualified sources of local information such as county agricultural and home demonstration agents, health, school, relief, and welfare officials, farm implement agencies, and representatives of the State Employment Service, of growers' and shippers' associations, of labor organizations, of local newspapers and the like. All available sources of official information about the area are also made use of. The second basis of the reconnaissance survey consists of data derived from a brief schedule secured from a few carefully selected farms regarded as representative of the farm-size groups in the area, or of other significant groupings. These records are regarded as case-descriptions rather than sources of statistical generalizations. They offer a check upon the tendencies and characteristics indicated by the local sources of information. The most detailed portion of the schedule relates to the exact amount and kind of labor, - whether that of the farm operator, of members of his family, of regular hired workers, exchange labor or seasonal labor, - required

the region. There is also available a considerable amount of information about certain phenomena that are common to several States, such as the coastwise movement of migratory workers.

In the State of Alabama, for example, six counties were surveyed, in the fall of 1940, two of them in the Tennessee Valley cotton area (Madison and Limestone), one in the Upper Coastal Plain cotton area (Chilton), one in the Black Belt (Lowndes), and two in the Gulf Coast dairy, truck, fruit, and self-sufficing area (Mobile and Baldwin). In the first of these areas it was found that there is an increasing tendency to dispense with the formerly customary year-round labor and to rely upon seasonal labor for cotton chopping and picking. However, few of these seasonal workers are from outside the district. Indeed, the supply of labor is so abundant that workers are supplied to other areas, for example, to the Mississippi Delta for the cotton harvest. Toward the end of 1940, when the survey was made, there was a considerable permanent emigration out of the Tennessee Valley. In the case of people affected by the dam-building operations of the Tennessee Valley Authority, every effort was being made to promote satisfactory resettlement.

In Chilton County, Alabama, of the large number of seasonal workers employed, few come from outside the area. These nonlocal workers are employed chiefly in the strawberry harvest. They are likely to have followed the berries from Florida, and to move on to the Mississippi Valley, Tennessee, and Kentucky. During the early 1930's there was exchange of labor between industrial centers outside Chilton County and the farm area. A number of industrial workers from Birmingham, who were thrown out of jobs due to the depression, moved to this county and began working on farms. At the present time some of these workers are going back to the steel mills in Birmingham. During October, 1940, according to the Alabama Employment Service, 40 percent of the Shelby and Chilton County unemployment compensation claims were out-of-county claims. In November 1940, 24.3 percent of the claims were of this sort. This means that people living within these two counties, many of them farm people, work at certain periods in covered industries in other localities; when they become unemployed they return to their homes in Shelby and Chilton Counties.

In Lowndes County, Alabama, a large amount of local seasonal farm labor is used but none of outside origin. This area supplies seasonal farm labor to other nearby districts. The change in the type of agriculture which is now going on in the Black Belt of Alabama, will undoubtedly increase the movement out of the area. The reduction in acres devoted to cotton is exceeding the reduction required under the Cotton Control Program; farmers are shifting rapidly to livestock. This will mean a considerable reduction in local need for laborers, who must seek work elsewhere.

In Baldwin County, Alabama, local seasonal and migrant labor is used in abundance during the planting and harvesting of potatoes in February and in June and July, respectively; in the harvesting of green corn in May and June; in the harvesting of watermelons in June and July; and in the harvesting of cotton in August, September, October, and November. It is estimated that around 2,300 migrant laborers come into this county in May and June and that during only 4 months of the year are no migrants at work. The nonlocal laborers come from surrounding counties and from southern Florida.

A typical farm, in most of the localities in the Southeastern States covered by these surveys, secures the bulk of its seasonal labor force from neighboring farms. Large establishments maintain a regular resident labor force composed of men with families, the members of which constitute a readily available seasonal labor supply. Other laborers may be secured from neighboring farms; still others from nearby villages or towns; and occasionally a particular crop operation may call for laborers who come from beyond the area in which it is possible to go back and forth daily to work on the farm. Some crops require such nonlocal labor only under exceptional circumstances; with some it is regular procedure. Over a period of two or three years there is hardly a principal crop in any of the areas that does not use some nonlocal labor. In some cases the number of workers called for is large.

At harvest time, labor requirements lead to an interchange of workers between the cotton areas of central and northern Georgia and the cotton, vegetable, and tobacco areas of southern Georgia. Labor also moves from the latter area to the citrus districts in Florida and back again. In both these exchanges the flow of labor south exceeds that in the opposite direction. Florida also supplies the Carolinas with labor for the harvesting of tomatoes and potatoes; relatively little labor, however, moves from the Carolinas to work in Florida.

This free movement of workers between States has been going on for a long time. It appears, however, that labor is ranging farther and farther away from its home base. In some instances it follows regular routes, in other instances it seems to move at random. At the present time, such nonlocal labor appears to be declining in importance in North Carolina's peach and potato harvest, while in South Carolina's peach area around Spartanburg the reverse is true. In this area it is anticipated that within two years a high proportion of the labor requirements of the peach harvest will be supplied by migrant labor. In Baldwin County, Alabama, such labor appears to be increasingly in use in the harvests of potatoes and green corn.

Cotton presents a peculiar problem. Mechanization of cotton farms in the Southeast appears to be increasing rapidly. This process tends to emphasize the importance of the two periods of peak seasonal labor requirements, that of cotton chopping and hoeing on the one hand, and that of cotton picking, on the other. More and more farmers are increasing the proportion of hand labor employed during the seasonal peaks and decreasing that of regular workers on the farm. The progress of mechanization appears to depend to some extent upon the presence of an available supply of seasonal laborers; on the other hand, such a supply is created by mechanization. Thus it appears that we are now watching the beginning of a migrant labor problem in the Southeastern cotton crop.

With respect to migration of seasonal labor from area to area, it was found that while there were extensive movements of limited range, as from southern Georgia to the truck, citrus, and cane districts of Florida, from the surrounding counties into the Chadbourne, North Carolina strawberry area, from the West Virginia hills into the Winchester apple orchards and from Philadelphia and Camden into the vegetable areas of southern New Jersey, the only long range interstate migration of importance was in connection with the harvesting of potatoes.

This migration starts in April, in northeastern Florida, especially in St. Johns County, where potato production is carried on with the aid of potato digging and grading machinery, trucking facilities and the like. With the completion of the harvest in the Hastings area, in May, many of the Florida farm operators and truckers load their equipment into trucks and proceed up the coast to the next potato producing area, viz., Charleston and Beaufort Counties, South Carolina, where contracts for such work have been secured beforehand. These truckers bring a large contingent of their experienced Florida labor, - in large part originating in Georgia, - along with them. It is estimated that in 1940 from 2,000 to 2,500 of the workers in this area were of this type. In contrast to the western migrants, few of these workers use their own cars. From the Meggetts area (Charleston County), where work in tomatoes as well as in potatoes is frequently available, the migrants move up the coast in June to Beaufort County, North Carolina and to the district around Elizabeth City (Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties, North Carolina). In 1940 about 4,000 laborers, of whom at least 90 percent were interstate migrants, worked at potato harvesting in this district. From this point the next step is to the fertile regions around Norfolk and to the "Eastern Shore" of Virginia and Maryland. It is estimated that between 4,000 and 7,000 laborers from outside the area are used annually on the Eastern Shore for harvesting strawberries, white potatoes, tomatoes, and other vegetables. In the past the bulk of the labor has come from Norfolk and vicinity, but recently the number of workers drawn from the migration up the Atlantic seaboard has greatly increased. By mid-July the migrant stream has reached New Jersey. From the reconnaissance surveys it appears that each year during the late summer between 3,000 and 5,000 nonlocal workers visit the central part of the State (Mercer, Middlesex, and Monmouth Counties) for the potato harvest. For the past 10 years most of this migratory potato labor has consisted of southern Negroes, a high percentage of whom has followed the maturing of this crop all the way from Florida. From New Jersey some of the migrants move on to Long Island. At this point, however, begins the return movement, although a few travel as far north as Aroostook County, Maine.

These Negro migrants are, for the most part, single men. In the Southeast it appears that white migrants are more likely to be employed in packing sheds than in the fields. The preference of farm operators in some of the potato areas for laborers of migrant rather than of local origin was found to be based on the following considerations: (1) the migrants are experienced, speedy workers, who appear at a specified time, perform the work, usually under the expert supervision of a contractor, and pass on, giving no one in the area any further concern; (2) under the contract system the farm operator has the convenience of dealing with one man, the labor contractor, who makes all arrangements for one or more of the operations of digging, picking up, grading and placing the potatoes in a car ready for shipment, all at a specified price; (3) local labor is likely to be inefficient, hard to manage and undependable, being much more inclined to haggle over wage rates and conditions of employment, and to leave without notice.

Despite these advantages, in some areas, as in Beaufort County, North Carolina, a preference for harvesting crews of local men is growing, and for reasons similar to those usually advanced with reference to the migrants, viz., dependability and efficiency. In some areas, as near Weeksville, North Carolina, in Pasquotank County, growers use exchange labor exclusively for harvesting the potato crop. However, in these areas, the acreage is small as compared with that in the districts which employ migrants.

The workers who move from Georgia to Florida, or to the Spartanburg peach area, although regarded in the latter States as migrants are, for the most part, laborers, who retain a definite status in the home counties, to which they usually return. Work in the cotton crop in their home area alternates with work away from home in citrus, truck crops, or fruit. In the South Atlantic States, generally, far ranging migration is an exceptional rather than a common occurrence. In South Carolina, for example, the migration of farm workers is confined almost exclusively to the potato and tomato areas of Charleston and Beaufort Counties. Elsewhere truck crops, and even the peaches of Spartanburg County, are handled almost entirely by resident labor. In these States the principal sources of farm labor are the farm and the areas immediately surrounding the farm. In any type-of-farming area in this region, probably nine-tenths of the total farm labor needs are supplied from within the area. However, the remaining tenth is not to be disregarded, since at times this represents from 25 to 90 percent of the total labor required for a given crop operation.

In addition to securing more adequate information as to widely varying labor arrangements in different crop areas of each of the Southeastern States and as to both intra- and interstate migratory movements, it was also found possible, by the reconnaissance method, to assemble data on periods of peak demand for labor, methods of securing workers, housing, and other matters pertinent to a Nation-wide view of the pattern of agricultural labor relations.

The methods used for securing farm labor vary greatly among areas. No one method is used exclusively in any area. The following is a brief summation of methods used in securing farm labor:

1. Personal search by farm operators for labor.
2. Personal search by the laborer.
3. Public employment offices, supported by public funds (municipal, State, Federal, or a combination of these), which make no charge for supplying labor.
4. Public employment offices operating on a fee basis for profit - that is, supplying labor at a specified fee per worker. This fee may be paid by the laborer and/or the employer.
5. Labor agents or runners who supply labor to the farmer at the farm or some specified place at a specified price per worker.
6. Labor leaders who provide labor to the farm operator, receiving for their services a minor supervisory position in addition to a salary greater than that of the laborers', a small fee per worker, or a small fee per unit of work performed by his crew.
7. Labor contractors who perform a specified task for a certain fee, furnishing all the necessary labor. This procedure may be a "turnkey" job, as the harvesting of potatoes, which includes digging, picking up, hauling to the grader, grading, and placing in car for shipment, or it may be any one of these operations executed separately.
8. Advertisements - either newspapers, placards, or handbills, distributed by an organization or individual operators.

RESEARCH REPORTS

RURAL COMMUNITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS¹

Diagnosing rural community organization [60] presents a method for gaining insight into the social organization and behavior of rural communities. This method, briefly, consists of rating on a twelve-point scale each of the ten community traits found to be highly indicative of social organization. The specific traits thus rated were community self-identification, farm-village relationships, organizational interaction, organizational effectiveness, complexity of organization, community leadership, community activities, assimilative ability, community self-sufficiency, and degree of disorganization. These ten ratings for a given community, taken together, enable a general appraisal of the community organization as poor, average, or superior. The application of the diagnostic method to different communities is discussed.

Writers on agricultural problems in the South have frequently called attention to cultural islands in that region, where immigrant groups have developed and maintained a successful agricultural economy. In *The German-Swiss in Franklin County, Tennessee* [2] Walter Kollmorgen examines one such cultural island. Field work provided data on cultural backgrounds, economic base, and social structure in the German-Swiss community. Through an analysis of Census data for the farms of the German-Swiss and three control groups outside the community, he compares farm size and values, livestock, crops, value of products, and farm organization. On essentially the same soil base there has been developed an exploitative agricultural economy alongside one which tends to conserve soil resources.

"The agricultural practices of the German-Swiss and of the control groups in Franklin County sustain the belief that cultural backgrounds are extremely significant in farming enterprises."

The white rural neighborhoods and communities of Lee County, Alabama, [45] are the subject of a survey made to assist the Lee County Land Use Planning Committee in organizing so as to best enlist the cooperation of the farm families. Primary attention was given to outlining on a base map those areas within which the farm families felt a distinct sense of mutual belonging. Secondary attention was paid to the bases of association, such as church membership, school attendance, living close together, belonging to the same tenure or farm-size group, or other situations which apparently contributed to the feeling of oneness or of mutually belonging.

The Negro neighborhoods are to be the subject of a separate report. A map of the areas and a description of each are included.

As the State and County Land Use Planning Committees in Maryland began to function, they agreed that the most feasible local unit of organization was the community. In order to develop a working basis to define the existing communities, a project was developed in Washington and Frederick Counties [55]. The purposes were: (1) To determine and map natural communities as a basis for land use planning; (2) To determine

¹Complete citations will be found in the bibliography, beginning on page 25.

what cohesive forces are operative in the various communities. The factors which helped in identifying rural communities were: (1) a common area, (2) a sense of belonging to the area and groups within the area, (3) relative completeness of economic services, (4) group social control, (5) formal social organizations, (6) institutional activity, (7) less frequent and less intimate contacts with fellow community members, and (8) a clustering of neighborhoods about a larger center which is used in common by all neighborhoods. Physical features, such as mountains and streams, determine the location of community boundaries only when they impede the movement and associational tendencies of people. If people habitually and freely cross such physical features, these features obviously do not act as barriers and have little effect on human association in the communities in which the physical features are found. In addition to a detailed discussion of methods used, there are maps and descriptions of individual communities.

The work of A. G. Arvold in connection with his Little Country Theater and Community Activities in North Dakota is well known throughout the country. Therefore, it is not surprising that he receives many requests asking how to conduct various kinds of community activities. The bulletin, *Neighborhood activities in country communities*, [62] is the reply to these requests. It contains suggestions for special programs, organizing local groups, conducting meetings; plans for community buildings and for community centers; a brief synopsis of rules of procedure at meetings, and other material of use to the leaders of community activities.

POPULATION STUDIES

Population trends in Colorado, 1860 to 1930, [48] "presents in pictorial and graphic form certain basic trends which occurred in Colorado's population between 1860 and 1930, the statistical data being based almost entirely upon the Federal Census." Although the future rate of growth will be slower, the population within the 70-year period studied increased from 37,277 to 1,035,791. The relative proportion of young productive persons, of foreign-born persons, and of farm residents, is declining. The family size is decreasing. Trends in occupation and education are analyzed and the social and economic implications of these and other significant population changes indicated.

The population of New Mexico: Its composition and changes, [59] based on historical sources, as well as the United States Census, emphasizes the characteristics and current trends of the population, but in addition gives information covering its sources and changes. New Mexico, though still sparsely populated and predominantly a rural State, has increased rapidly in population since being taken over by the United States, "from slightly over 60,000 in 1850 to 528,867 in 1940." This growth, for the most part, has resulted from an increase of persons born in the State, but the movement in from adjacent States and the "northeast" has been considerable. Neighboring States and California have received most persons leaving the State. The population of New Mexico, in common with that of the Nation, is growing older. The families are becoming smaller. Despite the rapid decline of the illiteracy rate, it remains three times the rate for the United States as a whole. Indians constitute 7 percent of the population. Among other topics treated are marital status, sex ratio, fertility, and mortality.

On the basis of 1935 Census returns and field surveys, the agricultural population of Arizona on January 1, 1935 is estimated as nearly 16 percent larger than the number of persons living on farms, not counting migratory labor households which normally would remain in the State only during the cotton picking season. [46] Almost three-fourths of the agricultural population lives in four counties, and it was in these that the field surveys on which this report is based were conducted.

The characteristics discussed for the heads of households are: tenure and occupational classification, sex and age, color, nativity and race, places of origin and mobility, and size and type of household. The age, sex, color, and nativity of the agricultural population are shown. Three out of every four agricultural households were found on farms, the other one in town. Among the laborers alone, only two out of three were on farms, but the majority of the workers lived within twenty minutes from the fields on which they worked.

The Bureau of the Census ordinarily is not in a position to make and publish many cross tabulations of the data, which would reveal significant relationships. The report, *Average number of children per woman in Butler County, Ohio: 1930*, [37] is an illustration of what can be done with some of these data, if facilities for special tabulations are made available.

In Butler County, rural women who had been born in the South had higher fertility rates than any other group; their rate was 74 percent above that for urban women who had been born in the North. (First marriages only, and fertility rates standardized for age.) The rate for rural women born in the North exceeded that of urban women born in the North by 26 percent. Differences in age at marriage accounted for a significant part of the difference in average among all groups. The higher the economic status the smaller the number of children, but any improvement in economic status above that represented by a rental of \$40 had no significant effect on the average number of children per woman in this county.

Low economic status favored the retention of those social and cultural differences between the northborn and southborn people in this county which make for differences in fertility, while higher economic status tended to reduce the fertility of all groups to a common level. At the same time, the economically handicapped are bearing an undue share of the responsibility of rearing the next generation. In families in which one spouse was northborn and the other southborn, the influence of northern or southern birth operated through the husband more effectively than through the wife. The employment of women reduced fertility in all groups.

Throughout the report, actual rates are compared with rates standardized for various factors to test their significance.

A study of medical problems associated with transients, [39] is based on about 11,000 schedules recorded by trained workers in 20 cities of 15 States, containing the migration history, personal characteristics, and disabling illness and medical care history during a 3-month survey period of some 16,000 transients who were applying for public assistance and 432 schedules on the admission policies of public assistance agencies in the same cities. There were also 1,488 records of application of transients for in-patient care at a large charity hospital; serological reactions of 1,170 inmates of a large municipal shelter for homeless men; results of chest X-ray examinations of

transients in 19 cotton camps in a southwestern State; and replies from 42 local governmental and nonprofit association general hospitals in California to a questionnaire concerning the number of transients hospitalized during 1938.

The study was undertaken to determine: (1) The lack of health as a cause of transiency; (2) the statutory limitations on public assistance to transients; (3) the administrative practices of agencies giving assistance to transients; (4) the medical needs of transients; (5) the influence of transients on community health; and (6) the most equitable and practical solution of the medical problems of transients and transiency.

Landmaschinen gegen Landflucht, [118] points out that, despite various preventive measures and an agricultural settlement program, the flight from the land, especially the migration of agricultural workers from the agricultural areas of Germany, has continued. Hellermann describes the effect of wage levels, payments in kind, working conditions, the role of agricultural settlement, and the use of migratory workers. He concludes that the mechanization of agriculture is the basic measure which needs to be taken to insure the availability of the labor force required in agriculture, and also, to increase its productivity. There is also a description of the types of agricultural workers in Germany and an analysis of the economic aspects of increased mechanization.

FARM LABOR

Cotton plantation laborers. [52] is a report on a socio-economic study of 254 laborers on cotton plantations in Concordia Parish, Louisiana, in 1936. Of the total, 244 were Negroes.

More than nine-tenths of the laborers were natives of Louisiana or Mississippi; three-fourths lived on the farm on which they were employed; and less than one-fourth lived in a town or city.

These workers were relatively young and over three-fourths of them had not had jobs at other than farm work, but two-fifths of them had been sharecroppers or tenants at one time. Child labor was prevalent; more than one-fourth of the Negro children between the ages of 10 and 14, and one-fifth of those between 5 and 9, were working. The cotton plantations provided about 26 weeks of employment.

Agricultural work provided an average (median) income of only \$120 for men and \$42 for women. These earnings were supplemented by earnings of other members of the household in 33 percent of the cases, sharecropping in 40 percent, nonagricultural work in 29 percent, and work and direct relief in 12 percent. The presence of additional workers in the household increased family incomes. The laborers in the higher total income brackets received a greater percentage of their income from nonagricultural sources.

RURAL YOUTH

Rural youth study their problems, might well be the title of the report on *Rural youth in Blackford County, Indiana*, [49] for the young people themselves did a large share of the work in this study. The finished schedules were turned over to a group of

technicians, who prepared tables, charts, and analyses in an attempt to answer the questions: What opportunity is the Blackford County youth going to find to become farm operators? What opportunity will there be for the rural young women who wish to become farm homemakers? How many youth are there in the county and what are their characteristics and the problems that will have a bearing on these opportunities? The study involved (1) a determination of the locations and occupations, in 1940, of persons who had been graduated from the eighth grade of rural schools in the county from 1927 to 1936, (2) a survey of 302 rural youth, 18 to 28 years of age, living in the county in 1940, and (3) a study of the recent farm operator changes and probable future opportunities for youth on all farms in the county. The 29 charts and accompanying text are intended not so much to tell the young people of Blackford County what to do, but to stimulate them to further analysis of their own situation in the light of the data.

LEVELS OF LIVING

A study of *Levels of living in Maine* [58] illustrates the manner in which research workers can assist land use planning groups in studying their problems. The aims of the study were:

- (a) to introduce rural women in the State to a consideration of problems involving the entire community, and
- (b) to obtain from rural residents themselves an estimation in graphic form of living levels in various areas of their townships, and
- (c) to obtain some standardized measure of rural levels of living in Maine.

The first step was to develop a list of items which might be considered of importance in levels of living. Then farm women were asked to rank these and other items which they themselves had suggested. On the basis of these rankings, scores were derived and these were subsequently applied to schedules showing distribution of these items within the towns studied. The results were tested against independent qualitative ratings of the level of living of each of the towns, as made by the persons who provided the schedule data.

Housing in Vermont villages is the subject of a bulletin based on the findings of the Consumer Purchases Study [74]. Special attention is given to the relation of type of living quarters, facilities, equipment, tenure and housing, household operation, equipment and total home expenses, income, family type, occupation, education, and age. As cash income increased there were increases in the percentage living in one-family houses and of those possessing conveniences, in the percentage of home ownership, and in expenditures for housing, operation and equipment. Housing, equipment, and total home expenses decreased as family membership increased. Housing and total home expenses increased with the extent of education of the head of the family. Home ownership increased with the age of the head of the household, but with increased age there was also a reduction in housing and equipment expenses.

MISCELLANEOUS

Land use planning, as now being carried on through organized community, county, and State committees, has awakened the keen interest of all professional workers in agriculture. The publication, *Foundations of land use planning*, [13] is a teaching and

study guide to the origin and the goals of land use planning, the problems it is attempting to solve, as well as the procedure it is following. The bulletin is intended primarily for use by persons preparing for leadership and participation in the organized planning work. However, it also provides information for those engaged in specialized agricultural activities, and for others who wish to understand more fully the place of agricultural planning in the broader field of community, county, State, and national life. It outlines some of the problems with which community, county, and State land use planning committees deal, describes the stages of activity through which organized planning moves, and discusses the background and philosophy of land use planning.

Farmers in a changing world [19] is the title of the 1940 Yearbook of Agriculture. This Yearbook is devoted to an analysis of the economic and social problems of American agriculture, as earlier Yearbooks dealt with the problems in the natural sciences. It sums up needs, methods, results, and at the same time indicates shortcomings in the contributions which social scientists are making. Copies of the Yearbook are available from the Government Printing Office. Some of the articles will be reprinted as separates. The articles of most interest to rural sociologists would include "Old Ideals Versus New Ideas in Farm Life," by Paul H. Johnstone; "New Conditions Demand New Opportunities," by Raymond C. Smith; "The Rural People," by O. E. Baker and Conrad Taeuber; "Patterns of Living of Farm Families," by Day Monroe; "Overcrowded Farms," by W. W. Alexander; "Farm Tenancy," by Paul V. Maris; "Farm Labor in an Era of Change," by William T. Ham; "Beyond Economics," by M. L. Wilson; "Cultural Anthropology, and Modern Agriculture," by Robert Redfield and W. Lloyd Warner; "Democracy in Agriculture - Why and How?" by Rensis Likert; "The Cultural Setting of American Agricultural Problems," by Ralph Turner; "Education for Rural Life," by Edwin R. Embree; "The Contribution of Sociology to Agriculture," by Carl C. Taylor; "Some Essentials of a Good Agricultural Policy," by H. R. Tolley; and "A Brief Chronology of American Agricultural History," by Dorothy C. Goodwin and Paul H. Johnstone.

Technology on the farm [17] is a report which counts the costs and values to American farmers of some new changes in machines, animals, plants, tillage, and processes. It goes further and attempts to show ways to equalize the advantages brought by technology and to help plan a more stable economy. The first part outlines the problem, surveys the most important contributions of technology, considers their importance and relation to farming and the national welfare, and suggests measures of improvement and remedy. The second part discusses in detail some of the changes and improvements in agricultural practices.

The effects on employment and people are summarized: The number of farm workers in 1938 was 94 percent of the number employed in 1924-29. The 1937 Unemployment Census reported that 705,000 totally unemployed males were living on farms. The labor required on an acre of wheat in 1934-36 was half the amount needed in 1909-13. In the Southern States, tractors may ultimately displace 300,000 farm families. Before 1950, it is likely that mechanization will force 350,000 to 500,000 workers from farms.

The South has been characterized as a region with a superabundance of natural and human resources, but lagging in the skill, training, and technology necessary to translate these resources into capital wealth. Harriet Herring's *Southern industry and regional development* [107] shows the relation of industry to the total southern regional development; the directions in which the Southeast has pushed its industrial development far

enough, and the directions in which it could wisely plan for and encourage expansion. Three basic guides are set forth for the needed planning:

- I. A state or a region should manufacture for the national market those goods for which it is peculiarly suited because of climate, of natural and agricultural resources, and of skills. In this way each would contribute most to the national economy.
- II. In addition, a state or region should manufacture for its own use goods for the production of which it has sufficient resources and skills. In this way each would give its own industrial development the balance which comes from variety, and would lessen the social and economic waste of advertising, selling and transporting goods crisscross over a continent.
- III. Finally, a state or region should develop, at least for its own use, the manufacture of those goods for which it could economically and profitably produce the raw materials and develop its potential skills. In this way it would add further variety and balance to its manufactures, help to balance its agricultural economy, and provide more varied opportunities for its people.

There is a detailed picture of the statistics of Southern industry today and a discussion of the needs for the future.

EXTENSION REPORTS

As part of the land use planning work in Virginia, the county and community committees are making social and economic surveys of their own areas, covering such items as population data, money available for family living expenditures, families not producing food, farms producing for sale, the garden situation, cash spent for food, cash spent for clothing, housing situation, tenure, homes without important facilities, community participation, and number of years in present residence.

In a recent letter, B. L. Hummel describes the work:

"Along with this summary of social and economic information, we have a livestock survey and a soils and crops survey which will be presented at the same time.

"The schedules on which this information is secured are filled for each of the neighborhoods by the community committee members representing each neighborhood. There is a man and woman in each neighborhood and they often call on two or more additional people to assist them in filling out these schedules. Where there is a large number of Negro families, Negro assistants are invariably used.

"When the data is summarized and presented to community committees and county boards, it is presented with an expression of surprise and uncertainty concerning its accuracy. In other words, we put the committees who provided this data on the offensive, being careful to indicate that this is simply a summary of the information they provided on the survey blanks. If they have any question, therefore, it is concerning their own data. This, we believe, will result in any necessary corrections in order to make the data reasonably objective and accurate."

NOTES

DIVISION NOTES

Democracy in the face of crisis is the topic of an address given by Carl C. Taylor at the Iowa Farm and Home Week at Ames, Iowa, on February 10, 1941. In it Dr. Taylor pointed out that "A national crisis requires not only the strength and use of these local units of association, but the sustained operation of a highly mobilized public, and we are not as accustomed to acting in publics as are the totalitarian nations. We are not, however, thrown badly out of stride by our operation in publics at times of election, because the operation of such high tension publics are of short duration. We mobilize for action in them and then quickly return to the concerns of our relatively local associations. We can't and don't return so quickly when mobilized into sustained publics. We couldn't return at all if our local associations and loyalties weren't kept operating concurrently with our national loyalties during the crisis. If, however, our many levels of democracy are all kept alive, are not only encouraged and stimulated to operate concurrently but are geared to operate cooperatively, then our democracy—or more correctly, our democracies—will be strengthened by the way we met a crisis. This can be done without the authority or techniques of a dictator. Our citizens everywhere will respond to the discipline of the general welfare. They will delegate power and authority in the interest of speed and efficiency in national action, but they will always retain their right to recall that power and authority, and they will always claim the right to be loyal to their families and neighbors in everything that does not jeopardize national interests. They need not, and they will not, abandon democracy."

In view of the possible effects of national defense activities on the supply and demand of farm labor, the Secretary of Agriculture has recommended the appointment of Labor Subcommittees of the State Land Use Planning Committees.

The Subcommittee on Farm Labor is to determine the extent and kind of farm labor shortages reported, or anticipated, and determine to what extent any prospective shortage is (a) an apparent shortage that may be remedied by reasonable adjustments in living and working conditions and in wage rates; (b) a seasonal shortage that may be adjusted by appropriate organization of local labor supplies; or (c) a shortage of such extent and kind as to require the movement of labor from areas where there is a surplus.

These Labor Subcommittees are to develop plans for dealing with the problems of farm labor shortages on the State and local levels and to coordinate the necessary action to this end.

The area representatives of the Division have been designated as Bureau of Agricultural Economics area leaders in charge of labor studies, and they together with representatives of other agencies will assist the State Committees in appraising alleged labor shortages and making surveys which may be necessary to develop appropriate action.

During 1940, 15,413 parties entering Arizona in automobiles and trucks were judged by plant quarantine inspectors to be "in need of manual employment." Such parties, made up of men, women, and children, averaging nearly 5 persons to a vehicle, included a total of 71,844 persons. California inspectors, during 1940, counted 16,943 automobile

parties they thought to be "in need of manual employment." These parties contained a total of 80,200 persons and also averaged about 5 persons to a vehicle.

These figures include persons crossing the borders of California and Arizona for many reasons and having a variety of destinations. Most of them are migrants only in the sense that they have left a residence of years as farmers or laborers in the South Plains States and are migrating to establish a new home in the Pacific Coast States or in Arizona.

The California count has now been carried on for five years. During 1936, a total of 97,344 "persons in parties in need of manual employment" were counted entering California. In 1937, the count was 105,185; in 1938, 85,166; in 1939, 79,246; and in 1940, 80,200.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, cooperating with the Farm Security Administration, is now publishing a quarterly summary of these data.

Gilbert Meldrum, who has been assisting with rural youth and standard of living studies in the New England States, is the first member of the Division's staff to achieve the classification of "Selectee." Mr. Henry Riecken from the University of Connecticut has been added to the staff in Mr. Meldrum's place.

Robert Galloway, who has been assisting in studies of rural rehabilitation and farm labor, has been appointed in charge of the Division's office in Atlanta.

Professor Raymond Sletto, of the University of Minnesota, has joined the staff of the Division, where he will be responsible for studies in social psychology, replacing J. E. Hulett, Jr., who left to become a member of the Department of Sociology at the University of Illinois.

A Note to Readers

Publications issued by the Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare or any other division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics may be secured on request from the B.A.E. Some of the publications are widely distributed at the time of issue, but others, which are of less widespread interest, are sent to only a limited list of persons who are most directly concerned with the topic. However, a request for such publications will be promptly honored, so long as copies are available.

FEDERAL NOTES

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has begun operations on a WPA project to make the computations from Census data which are needed by research workers. It is planned to use data from the Census of Population, Agriculture, and Housing and to convert these into percentage distributions, rates of change, index numbers, ratios per capita, per farm, etc.

These computations will be in addition to those prepared by the Bureau of the Census as part of their published reports. It is planned to make arrangements whereby the results of this work can be made available to interested persons and agencies.

Among the items to be included are the following. Unless otherwise indicated, computations are to be done for counties.

Change in number of the rural population, 1930-40
 Percentage change in number of the rural population, 1930-40
 Percentage rural population, 1930 and 1940
 Fertility ratios for rural farm and rural nonfarm, white and Negro, 1940
 Change in number of rural farm population, 1930-40
 Percentage change in number of rural farm population, 1930-40
 Plane of living index, 1940
 Change in number of rural nonfarm population, 1930-40
 Percentage change in number of rural nonfarm population, 1930-40
 Ratio of change in farm population, 1935-40, to the change accounted for by migration to farms
 Persons engaged in nonagricultural, nonservice occupations, April 1, 1940, as a percentage of all gainfully employed
 Percentage of all farmers hiring labor, 1939
 Change in proportion of farmers hiring labor, 1929-39
 Average money wages paid per day of farm labor hired, 1939
 Days of farm work by hired laborers, average per farm hiring labor, 1939
 Comparisons of employment data with January 1, 1935: (1) Family workers (total with similar comparisons by color and tenure) (a) Farms with 1 family worker (b) Farms with 2 family workers (c) Farms with 3 or more family workers
 Change in number of farms by size groups
 Farms of less than 50 acres, percentage of all farms
 Most frequent size of farm April 1, 1940
 Changes in the proportion of the farm operators who worked a specified number of days off the farm for pay or income, 1935-40
 Percentage of farms reported with specified value of products, 1939 (classes not available)
 Operators' equities in farm real estate, U. S., April 1, 1940
 Percentage of crop land operated, 1929 and 1939: by full owners, white and colored; by part-owners, white and colored; by tenants, white and colored; by croppers, white and colored
 Change in proportion of all farms operated by tenants and croppers, 1930-40; 1935-40
 Average value of land and buildings per farm, States, 1940: Full owners, part-owners, cash tenants, share tenants, crop share-cash. Classification for Southern States, white and colored
 Percentage of total expenditures that are made on tenant operated land by expenditure items, 1939
 Value of implements and machinery per acre of land available for crops, tenure groups, 1940
 Average per acre land values by generalized types-of-farming areas, 1919-40; percentage change to 1940 for each previous census. Approximately 13 major groups and 100 subgroups
 Ratio of mortgage debt to value of farm: Full owners, part-owners, and by color, 1940
 Value per acre of farm real estate, April 1, 1940. Percentage increase 1910-40; 1920-40; 1930-40. Percentage decrease, 1910-40; 1920-40; 1930-40

Increase or decrease in acreage in specified crops, 1934-39

Owner-operated farms, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940: Number reported mortgaged; number reported free of debt; number with debt status not reported; total number; percentage mortgaged of total owners; percentage free of debt of total owners; percentage with debt status not reported of total owners

Change in number and type of livestock, 1934-39

Tractors on farms: Number April 1, 1940; percentage of farms having one or more April 1, 1930; increase or decrease in number, 1930-40; percentage of farms reporting year of latest model

Dwellings lighted by electricity: Number of farms reporting, April 1, 1940; percentage of farms reporting, April 1, 1940; increase in farms reporting, 1930-40; decrease in farms reporting 1930-40

Land in farms, acreage: Total, April 1, 1940; percent of total land area, 1940; increase, 1930-40, 1935-40; decrease, 1930-40, 1935-40; excluding woodland, total 1940; available for crops, total 1940; available for crops, percentage change 1935-40

Land not in farms, acreage: Total, April 1, 1940; increase 1930-35, 1935-40; decrease 1930-35, 1935-40; percentage increase 1930-35, 1935-40; percentage decrease 1930-35, 1935-40

Major uses of land in the U. S., 1940

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has recently issued four bibliographies.

Relocation of farm families [5] contains references to isolated and submarginal settlers in the United States. References on subsistence homestead projects, and, with a few exceptions, on rehabilitation projects and planned communities were omitted. Many of the listed publications have been summarized or briefly outlined.

Publications dealing with farm management [7] are listed by years from 1903 through June 30, 1940. This bibliography contains "bulletins, processed reports, and articles carried in official publications, prepared by federal farm management workers alone or in cooperation with State and other agencies, and published in Washington or the States." The list is not complete, but contains the publications which are now available.

Anthropology and agriculture [6] lists general books and articles relating to anthropology and the culture of individual peoples and communities, particularly those bringing out "the man-land relationship." The first section includes general books which give an introduction to anthropology, cultural anthropology, and primitive economics. The second section includes two types of material: ethnographics, which are entirely descriptive in character; and analytical works which show the relationship between the various elements in a culture and agriculture's place in it.

The sampling method in social and economic research [8] is "a partial list of references to books, pamphlets, and periodical articles in the English language, published between January 1928 and June 1940, which deal with the theory, technique, and application of the sampling method in social and economic research, with particular reference to human populations." The first part contains references on the theory and technique of sampling; the second part contains references to studies using the sampling method.

Last year two Congressional Committees gave considerable attention to questions of farm population, migration, and farm labor. The "LaFollete Committee," a Senate Committee to investigate violations of the right of free speech and assembly and interference with the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively, conducted a number of hearings devoted to the national farm labor problem, including population trends, backgrounds of farm labor problems, and changes in farm organization as they affect farm labor. Among those who testified were Carl C. Taylor, William T. Ham, R. C. Smith, T. J. Woofter, Conrad Taeuber, Ernest J. Holcomb, W. C. Holley, Josiah C. Folsom, Donald G. Hay, Harold Hoffsommer, Frank Lorimer, and C. Horace Hamilton. Their testimony has been released as Parts 1, 2, and 3, Supplementary Hearings (National Farm Labor Problem).

The "Tolan Committee," a House Committee, was organized pursuant to H. Res. 63 and H. Res. 491 to inquire into the interstate migration of destitute citizens, and to study, survey, and investigate the social and economic needs and the movement of indigent persons across State lines. Parts 1-4 of its hearings include testimony by Harold Hoffsommer, Donald Hay, P. G. Beck, and Frank Lorimer.

Last fall the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in cooperation with the Population Association and the New Jersey Extension Service, sponsored a series of radio talks on population questions. These included:

Effects of population change, by Dr. T. J. Woofter
Where do Americans live? by Dr. O. E. Baker
How the nation grows, by Dr. Frank Notestein
The population of tomorrow, by Dr. Warren S. Thompson
Fewer children, more adults, by Dr. Frank Lorimer
Population and the schools, by Dr. Floyd W. Reeves
The world population picture, by Dr. Raymond Pearl
Seeking new opportunities, by Dr. Conrad Taeuber
Rural unemployment, by Dr. Carl C. Taylor
City workers, by Dr. A. F. Hinrichs
The quality of population, by Frederick Osborn

Copies of any of these talks may be secured from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The review of American Rural Fiction for 1940 by Caroline B. Sherman appeared in *Agricultural Economics Literature* for January 1941. This is the most recent in our annual series of reviews devoted to significant American fiction dealing with the rural scene.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics publishes a semi-monthly bulletin entitled, *Digest of outstanding Federal and State legislation affecting land use*. Each bulletin will carry a table of Legislative Sessions with separate sections for Federal and State legislation. Each section will have two parts, one for bills introduced and the other for laws enacted.

A new journal, *Agriculture in the Americas*, is published monthly by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the Department of Agriculture. In the prefatory note written by Nelson A. Rockefeller the purpose of the journal is described as follows: "Despite any alleviating measures that may be taken, the prosperity of the

Western Hemisphere will for a good while to come be greatly affected by conditions in other parts of the world, as they affect the revival of a healthy flow of mutually advantageous trade. *Agriculture in the Americas* provides a means of explaining in simple terms some of the outstanding phases of this problem of agricultural cooperation in this hemisphere."

The *Social Security Bulletin* for September 1940 contains a report on "Migratory Labor," by the Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities. Migratory workers, agricultural and industrial, are described, their problems presented, and recommendations made for relieving undesirable conditions.

The story of soil conservation districts, their origins and organization, their spread over the United States, their enlistment of local leadership, the work they set out to do, and their accomplishments, are the subject of a special issue of *Soil Conservation*, the official organ of the Soil Conservation Service for February-March 1941.

The Bureau of the Census has published State Series of reports on Retail Distribution for 1939, presenting basic facts as to stores, sales, proprietors, employees, payroll and inventory of retailers by kinds of business, for counties and all cities and incorporated places of more than 10,000 population.

The facts were obtained in 1940 by a complete field canvass of retail stores throughout the United States. The period covered is the calendar year 1939, or in some cases the fiscal year ended nearest December 31, 1939. Comparisons are with similar censuses for 1929 and 1935.

Tabulations from the 1940 Census

Because of the sampling which was used in connection with the 1940 Census it has been possible to secure some data well in advance of the printed bulletins. As a result there have been releases showing distribution of the population, age and sex distributions of the urban, rural farm, and rural nonfarm population, data on employment and work status, on family size and on net reproduction rates, and others are coming along rapidly. The first series of printed bulletins, showing population for minor civil divisions and incorporated places is in process, with 8 bulletins already released. The second series of bulletins from the Population Census will give characteristics of the population in more detail. One innovation is the proposed tabulation of age by sex for minor civil divisions. The second series will, in general, follow the tabulations presented in Volume III of the Population series rather closely, using more detailed age groupings, and giving the detailed breakdown on employment and work status which is possible with the new set of questions. The county tables will also include data showing the last year of school completed for persons over 25 years of age. The work status and employment information will be available for all persons 14 years old or over.

Releases from the Housing Census to date have shown the number of all dwelling units and occupied dwelling units, which can be compared with number of families in 1930. Early releases are planned to show for counties the number of dwelling units by state of repair, and by the presence or absence of such facilities as electric lights

and radios. The tabulation plans for the Housing Census include showing by county for the rural farm, rural nonfarm, and urban areas separately, type of structure; year built; number of rooms; lighting equipment; state of repairs; water supply, including a breakdown showing whether or not the water supply is within 50 feet of the dwelling; toilet and bath facilities; refrigeration equipment; radio; heating equipment; cooking fuel; value of owned homes, and monthly rental value of rented homes; tenure and number of persons per room. One proposed tabulation will show the rural farm houses by minor civil divisions, according to the following characteristics: tenure status and color of occupant, persons per room, state of repair and plumbing, toilet facilities, and number without electric lights. It is expected that some of the printed bulletins from this series will be available by the middle of the summer.

Twenty State bulletins of the first series of tabulations from the Census of Agriculture have already been released showing by counties, farms acreage and land values; tenure and size of farm; land use; value of implements and machinery; number and type of livestock and poultry; and crop production. Among the more important items to be included in the second series is the tabulation by gross value of product and type of farm, which will be similar to, though not identical with, the 1930 tabulations for the same subject.

The preliminary releases from the three Censuses are providing valuable information more quickly than can be done by the printed bulletins. The Bureau of the Census would be glad to have requests for any of the releases which have already been issued, or are to be issued.

As an illustration of one of the items included in a recent release, there is given below a table showing for the entire population, the sex ratios by color and urban-rural residence, based on the 5 percent sample.

*Males per 100 females by color and urban-rural residence,
for the United States: 1940*

	All classes	White	Nonwhite
Total population	101.1	101.5	96.9
Urban	95.8	96.4	90.1
Rural-nonfarm	104.2	104.5	101.5
Rural-farm	112.1	113.5	104.8

STATE NOTES

The major field of research activity for rural sociologists at the University of Kentucky during the summer of 1941 will be in connection with intensive local studies of migration. This study will be conducted as part of the general population research project at the University of Kentucky. Special attention will be given to the relationship of migration to defense industries and its effect on local community structure.

The seventh annual Rural Leadership Institute and Short Course for Town and Country Pastors will be held at the University of Kentucky May 12-16, 1941. The U. S. Department of Agriculture will be represented on this program by Dr. Carl Taeusch. The preliminary

program indicates that special consideration will be given at the Institute to problems of agriculture in relation to national defense.

The Rural Sociology Department at Illinois is carrying on a rural organization study. The first phase, an inventory of rural organizations, is in the tabulation stage. They have made an inventory of organizations in over 500 communities in the State. The second phase, a study of the work of the organizations, covers approximately 400 organizations, such as community units, farm bureau units, granges, Parent-Teachers Associations, etc. The schedules have now been collected. The field work of the third phase is being done; it is an intensive restudy in four townships of participation of farm people in rural organizations.

The Farm Management and Sociology Sections of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station are cooperating with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in a study of the resources and opportunities of rural youth of Branch County, Michigan. O. E. Baker and Nat T. Frame are carrying out the Bureau's part of the study. The project has been set up in such a manner as to fulfill the requirements for a survey of youth needs and opportunities and at the same time provide basic data for two other studies. The Farm Management Section is concerned with the experiences of young men in farming and the factors contributing to early success or failure, and the Sociology Section in data for a study of the clientele of the county agricultural extension leaders. The Farm Management Section is represented by Frank Atchley and the Sociology Section by D. L. Gibson.

Tentative approval has been given the Sociology Section of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station for a study of the coordination of local and extra-local organizations and agencies in selected rural communities of Michigan. The project will attempt to discover the principles, methods, and types of total community organization found useful and effective in social and economic planning and adjusting total community resources to total social needs in rural communities. The leaders of the project are D. L. Gibson, research assistant, and E. B. Harper, experiment station sociologist.

At Washington State College field work on two projects was recently completed by Fred Winkler and Charles Nelson. The first study was set up to measure the effect of federal governmental programs on the attitudes of people living in a rural county; the second concerned itself with problems and opportunities of rural, out-of-school youth. The area chosen for both studies was Pend Oreille County, an area characterized by mining, lumbering, and small-scale farming. An analysis of the population trends of incorporated places in the State of Washington is being made by Dr. Reuss. Particular attention is being paid to trends developing during the decade 1930-40.

Fred R. Yoder directed the second Washington Country Life Leadership Conference, held on March 7 and 8 under the auspices of the Department of Sociology. The theme for this year's conference was Rural Social Institutions in the Changing Rural Community. The introductory session laid the setting for the rural community in the world of today. Subsequent sessions were devoted to discussions of the problems and programs of the rural church, family, school, press, and farm organizations.

OTHER NOTES

At the last meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, Prof. C. C. Zimmerman was elected Editor and Prof. C. Horace Hamilton, Managing Editor, of *Rural Sociology*. In a discussion of the policy of the new Board, Prof. Zimmerman writes:

"We plan to spread the editorial responsibility over a larger number of persons so as to have several acquainted with each job in case the emergency should require the services of any individual. We hope to cooperate more closely with the Catholic Rural Life Movement to bring into direct support of our efforts all agencies attempting to promote a more permanent and lasting ruralism on the American continents. This is particularly important because the great bodies of rural French-Canadians, Spanish-Americans in our own Southwest, Mexicans, Central and South Americans, are primarily of the Catholic faith. We hope to establish more direct connections with our Canadian and Latin American friends in furtherance of the hemisphere policies of our own national government. We shall try to present résumés of our chief contributions both in French and Spanish. We are not able to do this for the first issue, but, as time goes on, we hope that this can be accomplished.

"In furtherance of this hemisphere policy for Rural Life, which is an addition to our previous national and international aims of making this *the* World Journal for the scientific study of Rural Life, the editors have asked T. Lynn Smith of the University of Louisiana to be Liaison Editor for Latin American cooperation and the Reverend Edgar Schmiedeler, O.S.B., Lecturer in Rural Sociology, the Catholic University of America, and Director of the Rural Life Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, to be Liaison Editor for North American cooperation.

"The policies we are adopting will have to be developed gradually as experience finds the proper way for us. In furtherance of these policies we are making the *Journal* more compact but not decreasing the amount of material printed."

The Land, a quarterly magazine, has been started as the official publication of Friends of the Land. This organization is described as a Non-Profit, Non-Partisan Society for the Conservation of Soil, Rain and Man. Morris L. Cooke is President of the Society; Russell Lord is Editor of the journal. The scope of the journal's interest is indicated by a paragraph from the Manifesto issued when the organization was formed:

"Whether your principal personal interest be in soil, grass, trees, songbirds, game, flowers, livestock, landscape or outdoor recreation; and whatever your occupation - farmer, banker, forester, agrostologist, journalist, anthropologist, ecologist, teacher, student, or what not - we can all work together for the good of the land."

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS Reviewed and Received

FEDERAL

- [1] U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. *Personnel in rural sociology: teachers, research workers, extension workers.* 30pp. Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1940.
- [2] Kollmorgen, Walter M. *The German-Swiss in Franklin County, Tennessee. A study of the significance of cultural considerations in farming enterprises.* 113pp. Bur. Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D. C., June 1940.
- [3] Taeuber, Conrad and Rowe, Rachel. *Five hundred families rehabilitate themselves.* 39pp. Bur. Agr. Econ. in cooperation with Farm Security Admin., U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D. C., Feb. 1941.
- [4] U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. *Migrant workers in agriculture.* 16pp. Editorial reference series No. 5. Washington, D. C., May 1940.
- [5] Bercaw, Louise O. *Relocation of farm families; selected references on settler relocation.* Econ. Library List No. 14. 45pp. Bur. Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D. C., Sept. 1940.
- [6] MacLeish, Kenneth and Hennefrund, Helen E. *Anthropology and agriculture.* Agr. Econ. Bibliog. No. 89. 134pp. Bur. Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D. C., Nov. 1940.
- [7] Crosby, M. A. and others. *Publications dealing with farm management: 1930 - June 30, 1940.* 133pp. Bur. Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D. C., Dec. 1940.
- [8] Larson, Nellie G. *The sampling method in social and economic research.* Agr. Econ. Bibliog. No. 90. 155pp. Bur. Agr. Econ., U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D. C., Jan. 1941.
- [9] U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. *Some selected references relating to the impact of the war upon the national agricultural program.* 43pp. Washington, D. C., Mar. 1941.
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- [12] Brodell, A. P. *Machine and hand methods in crop production.* 16pp. Bur. Agr. Econ. and Agr. Marketing Service, U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D. C., Nov. 1940.
- [13] U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. in cooperation with Ext. Serv. *Foundations of land use planning. A study guide.* 92pp. Washington, D. C., Oct. 1940.
- [14] Bailey, Warren R. *Farm planning for rehabilitation borrowers in Stearns County, Minnesota.* 63pp. Bur. Agr. Econ. in cooperation with Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta., U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D. C., Nov. 1940.

- [15] Bauman, Ross V. and others. *The tractor and its effects on farming in Minnesota.* 27pp. Bur. Agr. Econ. in cooperation with Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta., U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D. C., Nov. 1940.
- [16] Heisig, Carl P. and Clawson, Marion. *New farms on new land. Migration and settlement on the Pacific coast.* Report No. 4. 123pp. Bur. Agr. Econ. in cooperation with the Oregon Agr. Expt. Sta. and the Farm Security Admin., U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D. C., Jan. 1941.
- [17] U. S. Dept. Agr. An Inter-bureau Committee and the Bur. Agr. Econ. *Technology on the farm.* 224pp. Washington, D. C., Aug. 1940.
- [18] U. S. Dept. Agr. *Seasonal requirements for labor in American agriculture.* 3pp. Map entitled "Periods of Peak Seasonal Labor Requirements in Agriculture in the United States" is included. Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, 1940.
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- [20] U. S. Dept. Agr. *Agricultural statistics, 1940.* 737pp. Washington, D. C., 1940.
- [21] Wilcox, Walter W. *Planning a subsistence homestead.* 20pp. Farmers' Bul. 1733, slightly revised. U. S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D. C., Apr. 1940.
- [22] U. S. Dept. Agr. Office of Land Use Coordination. *The dust bowl - agricultural problems and solutions.* 47pp. Editorial reference series No. 7. Washington, D. C., July 1940.
- [23] U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Home Econ. *Family income and expenditures, Southeast region, Part I, Family income.* Misc. Pub. No. 375. 389pp. Washington, D. C., 1940.
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- [25] U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Home Econ. *Family income and expenditures, Five regions, Part II, Family expenditures.* Urban and Village Series. Misc. Pub. No. 396. 410pp. Washington, D. C., 1940.
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- [29] U. S. Congress. Senate. 76th Congress. *Hearings before a subcommittee of the committee on education and labor.* Parts 1, 2, and 3. Supplementary hearings. National farm labor problem. Washington, D. C., 1941.

- [80] U. S. Congress. 76th Congress. *Hearings before the temporary national economic committee. Investigation of concentration of economic power. Part 30. Technology and concentration of economic power.* Washington, D. C., 1940.
- [81] Farm Credit Administration. *Recent foreclosure cases in Barron County, Wisconsin.* Circ. 40-44. 14pp. Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1940.
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FARM POPULATION *and* RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES

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CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Current Research Projects in Rural Sociology</i>	1
<i>Research Reports</i>	26
Population Studies	26
Levels of Living	27
Farm Labor	28
Farm Tenancy	29
Rural Communities and Organizations	30
Rural Youth	30
Miscellaneous	31
<i>Rural Health Facilities of Missouri</i>	32
<i>Notes</i>	35
<i>List of Publications</i>	37

CURRENT RESEARCH PROJECTS IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY

The list of projects following reflects the wide range of interest among the institutions and workers engaged in Rural Sociological Research. The titles and descriptions were secured through a questionnaire addressed to all workers in Rural Sociology. The list is not complete for some workers failed to reply. No hard and fast definition of a "project" was attempted, and in some instances what was reported as a "project" by one worker would have been handled as a "sub-project" by another. The classification scheme adopted is based on the reports which were submitted. Projects were classified according to what seemed to be their major objectives, and no attempt was made at cross classification. The table which is included simply indicates what types of projects were reported from each State.

The form of presentation gives the title and a brief statement of objectives first. Item (a) is a statement of the agency sponsoring the project and of cooperating agencies, if the project was reported as a Purnell project, that is indicated by "P"; if a Bankhead-Jones project, by "B-J." Projects requested by the Land Use Planning committees or closely related to their work are designated by "LUP." Item (b) describes briefly the area covered by the project, the size and type of sample, and the techniques used. Item (c) gives approximately the year during which the project is likely to be completed or that it is a continuous project for which no definite date of completion can be assigned. Item (d) reports the person or persons reported as being responsible for the conduct of the project.

The cooperation of the correspondents who responded to the mailed questionnaire is gratefully acknowledged. Without it, this compilation could not have been made. We have attempted to follow closely the reports as submitted, and hope that no errors have been introduced where we made changes in order to utilize this form of presentation. Though it is incomplete, this list should prove useful in helping research workers to become more directly acquainted with the work their colleagues in other institutions are doing. If it does that and makes for better contact among research workers and improvement in the results of the research being done, it will be worth while to plan to make a similar listing annually.

I Population Composition and Trends

- 1 *Population trends in Georgia* to trace the growth of population in Georgia from the first settlement through the third decade of the present century to analyze the composition and characteristics of the present population to interpret the recent changes as a basis for State and county planning
 (a) Ga Univ coop NYA (b) State of Ga and the South census and historical data (c) 1941 (d) Wade P Young
- 2 *Population trends in Kentucky* to develop a complete and comprehensive analysis of population trends from 1860 to 1940
 (a) Ky Expt Sta coop BAE & WPA (b) Statewide varies among sub projects (c) 1941 42 (d) R M Williams H W Beers and M D Oyler
- 3 *Natural increase in migration of Kentucky population* to analyze dynamic changes in the population of Kentucky and trends in population dynamics
 (a) Ky Expt Sta P (b) Statewide complete coverage census data (c) 1942 (d) M D Oyler
- 4 *Village population trends 1930-1940* to continue the survey of changes in agricultural villages
 (a) N Y Columbia Univ (b) Nation complete coverage census data (c) 1941 (d) Edmund deS Brunner
- 5 *Population trends of incorporated places in Washington* to learn the relation between size of town and population change, to follow growth trends of towns during the decade 1930 40
 (a) Wash Expt Sta (b) Statewide all incorporated places census data (c) 1942 (d) Carl F Reuss
- 6 *Growth and retirement of farm population in Warren County, Iowa* to find relationship between available farms and potential young farmers to describe the result in terms of vocational opportunity and population adjustment
 (a) Iowa Expt Sta coop BAE & Simpson Col LUP (b) Warren Co 25% random sample of farms field interviews (c) 1942 (d) Ray E Wakeley and Edwin Losey
- 7 *Composition and movement of rural population sub project No 3* to determine changes in number of people living on farms to secure data concerning the nature extent and trends of movement of people in rural areas to find reasons for changes in composition number, and migration in rural areas to observe the relation of population factors to programs for the improvement of agricultural practices and rural living

(a) Kans. Expt. Sta. - P. (b) Statewide, 5,400 farm women representing every twp. in every county in Kans : questionnaires, census data, and assessors rolls. (c) Indefinite. (d) Randall C. Hill.

8. *Statistical analysis of trends in size composition, tenure, nativity and other characteristics of farm and nonfarm families* - to show trends in composition and characteristics in Minnesota families in relation to time and geographic subdivisions of the State.

(a) Minn. Expt. Sta coop WPA - P. (b) Statewide, census data. (c) Indefinite. (d) Lowry Nelson.

9. *Social significance of recent population trends in rural North Carolina* - to determine the extent and character of recent population trends in rural North Carolina. to determine the relationship of these trends to changes in agricultural enterprises and institutions. to develop policies and programs of public agencies serving agriculture with respect to population distribution, the natural increase of population, race relations, community settlements, and rural welfare.

(a) N. C. Expt. Sta (b) Statewide in analysis of trends, sample areas in spot surveys, census data, public reports, State sample census, spot surveys in LUP counties. (c) 1946. (d) S. H. Hobbs, C. Horace Hamilton, and R. B. Vance.

10. *People of North Dakota* - to interpret population and social problems of North Dakota in terms of the ecology and historic development of the State and to make social data for the State more accessible.

(a) N. Dak. Expt. Sta coop BAE & WPA - Hatch Project. (b) Statewide, complete coverage, census and historical data, results secured from other studies. (c) 1943. (d) James P. Greenlaw and Carl C. Taylor.

11. *A project to reallocate births and deaths by place of residence, 1930 to 1938* - to determine more accurately the rural and urban birth and death rates.

(a) Okla. Expt. Sta coop WPA & State Health Dept - P (b) Statewide, birth and death registration (c) 1942 (d) Florence Butler and O. D. Duncan.

12. *The pioneer social adaptation in Lincoln County, Washington* - to show pioneering as a set of social processes, adaptation being the most outstanding general social process.

(a) Wash. State Col (b) Lincoln Co., 38 men and women who lived through the pioneering period from 1880 to 1900, interviews. (c) 1942. (d) Fred R. Yoder.

II. Migration.

1. *Estimates of changes in farm population* - to determine the number of persons living on farms on January 1 of each year, the natural increase or decrease, the number, origins, and destinations of persons moving to and from farms during the year, the trends of population mobility for special periods.

(a) BAE coop Colo, Iowa, Kans, Ky., La., Minn., N. Mex., N. Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wash. (b) Nationwide, mailed questionnaires to sample of farmers in all States, supplemented by field schedules and mailed questionnaires to (1) 4,000 farms selected at random and about 6,400 selected by tenure and population change from 1930 to 1935 in Iowa, (2) 2% sample farm population in Ky., (3) 4,000 adult 4-H club leaders in Minn., (4) farms in 70 representative twps. in 53 counties in N. Dak., (5) registrants at annual meetings of Farm Congress in Okla. (c) Continuous. (d) Conrad Taeuber and others

2. *Rural population and migration in Garret and Somerset counties Maryland 1929-1936* - to determine the extent and movement of rural people to and from selected districts during 1929-36 to ascertain the range of migration from their homes to discover the relationship, if any, between mobility and relief, to examine the relationship between spatial and occupational mobility in the open country and villages, to study the relationship between mobility and family composition, type of dependents, number of gainful workers, occupations, and ages

(a) Md. Expt. Sta. & Univ. coop. WPA, FSA, & BAE. (b) Election districts in the counties of Garret and Somerset, complete coverage, migration schedules. (c) 1942. (d) Linden S. Dodson, Conrad Taeuber, and Carl S. Joslyn

3. *Farm population mobility in selected areas of North Dakota 1926-1936* - to ascertain changes in farm population due to movement including extent and nature of the mobility of the farm population and socio-economic factors associated with population mobility

(a) N. Dak. Expt. Sta. coop WPA P. (b) 18 selected twps, 12 included in a previous study were resurveyed, 6 were considered representative on basis of census data. (c) 1941. (d) James P. Greenlaw

4. *Migration from the Great Plains* - to study the flow and characteristics of the migrants from the Great Plains, their destinations, the extent to which they were replaced by persons moving into the area from which they came, and the extent to which their migration was contributing to necessary adjustments of population to resources

(a) BAE coop. Okla. Expt. Sta. (b) 4 counties in Northern Great Plains and 5 counties in Okla., complete coverage of those living in sample areas between 1930 and 1940 field interviews. (c) 1942. (d) Conrad Taeuber, Donald G. Hay, and Robert T. McMillan

5. *Mobility of rural families in seventy Texas counties, 1940* - to determine the direction, extent, and trends of the mobility of rural families within the State and to disclose needed lines of possible future research; to investigate the records of the annual scholastic census of the State Department of Education as a source of data for research in population mobility, and to develop a valid technique for the utilization of these records.

(a) Tex. Univ. coop WPA, State Dept. Edu. & Co. School Supts. (b) 70 representative counties: complete coverage of all families with children reported in school census; school census records. (c) 1942. (d) Carl M. Rosenquist and W. Gordon Browder.

6. *A study of Iowa villages* - to relate the growth and current socio-economic development of Iowa villages to movements of high school graduates and to number of persons on relief.

(a) Iowa Expt. Sta. coop. WPA. (b) Statewide, representative sample with respect to size of village and type of farming, reconnaissance surveys, census, and agency records. (c) 1942. (d) Ray E. Wakeley.

7. *Social aspects of migration* - to study intensively the correlation and effects upon persons, family groups, communities and social organizations generally of mobility in rural communities

(a) Ky. Expt. Sta. coop. GEB-P (b) Sample areas to be selected within social subregions, field interviews. (c) 1944. (d) R. M. Williams, M. D. Oyler, and H. W. Beers

8. *New ground settlement in the Mississippi Delta* - to determine the adjustments of settlers in the new ground areas of the Mississippi Delta, their origins, and the effect of their migrations on levels of living and social organization.

(a) BAE coop. La. Expt. Sta. (b) New ground areas (Yazoo Blackwater Area and 8 parishes in Louisiana), field interviews. (c) 1942. (d) Rudolf Heberle, Harold Hoffsommer, and Homer L. Hitt.

9. *Levels of living and population movements in Ohio* - to investigate the relationship between economic opportunity, changes in birth rates, migration, and natural increase in the population.

(a) Ohio Expt. Sta. -P. (b) Statewide; complete coverage, census data. (c) 1942. (d) A. R. Mangus.

10. *Study of migration and social economic status of families living in the open country of Oklahoma* - to determine the relationship between migration and social mobility of heads of families.

(a) Okla. Expt. Sta. (b) Cotton, Craig, Major and Haskell counties, 10% random sample of all white families, field interviews. (c) 1942. (d) Robert T. McMillan.

11. *Residence and occupational status of persons reared in rural South Dakota families* - to study the influence of varying social and cultural backgrounds upon the residence and occupational status of children reared in rural South Dakota families.

(a) S. Dak. Expt. Sta. -P. (b) 5 counties, 20% stratified random sample selected from rural mobility schedules (1935 WPA & SDAES Study) having children away from home at time of the study. (c) 1942. (d) Walter L. Slocum.

12. *A resurvey of drought migrants* - to learn the progress in social and economic adjustments of 381 rural drought migrants interviewed approximately three years previously.

(a) Wash. State Col. & Expt. Sta. -P. (b) 4 of 7 sample areas covered in original sample, field interviews. (c) 1941. (d) Paul H. Landis.

13. *An investigation of migration and resettlement problems in the Pacific Coast States* - to estimate the volume of migration to the Pacific Coast States since 1930; to determine the present geographic distribution, origins, and economic and social characteristics of the migrant group, to appraise their future prospects, to evaluate the effects of certain public policies affecting the resettlement of the migrant group and to suggest measures for facilitating their resettlement.

(a) BAE, FSA, WPA, Bur. of Reclamation, Expt. Sta. & Dept. of Edu. in each State, Univ. of Calif. (c) 1942. (d) Davis McEntire and others.

III. Community Organization

1. *Processes and procedures in community organization* - to describe and explain the processes and methods by which groups and individuals arrive at consciousness of community identity

(a) Ariz. Expt. Sta. -P. (b) Communities selected in major irrigated areas and isolated irrigated communities to include different tenure and labor patterns, field interviews, reconnaissance surveys, official records. (c) 1942. (d) E. D. Tetreau

2. *Neighborhood and community areas in fifteen Kentucky counties* - to discover the type of neighborhood and community areas and their distribution within the sociological subregions of the State

(a) Ky. Expt. Sta. -LUP. (b) 15 counties chosen on basis of delineation, analysis of reconnaissance reports. (c) 1942. (d) H. W. Beers and Frank Winchester

3. *Community organization in Charles County, Maryland, in relation to land use planning* - to determine and map natural communities which may be used as local operating and planning areas by agencies working in the field of agriculture and land use planning.

(a) Md. Expt. Sta. & Univ. coop. BAE-P-LUP. (b) Charles County; complete coverage, field interviews, census data, social and economic data on county. (c) 1942. (d) Linden S. Dodson and others
4. *Organization of selected rural communities in Michigan* - to determine whether the organizations in elected communities meet the needs of all age groups, both sexes, and the special interest groups, to analyze the nature and types of cooperation, competition, and conflict between the organizations to find whether there is a duplication or overlapping of objectives or functioning of the organizations and agencies, to study the leadership to discover ways of adjusting total community resources to social needs.

(a) Mich. Expt. Sta. (b) 4 to 6 counties and communities, historical case studies, personal interviews (c) 1942. (d) Duane L. Gibson
5. *Trends in neighborhoods and town-country relations* - to analyze changes and establish determinations in trends of rural primary groups studied in 1921 and 1931.

(a) Wis. Expt. Sta. coop. Dane Co. Public School System-P (b) Dane Co., all neighborhoods and villages or town centers, questionnaires, field interviews, census data. (c) 1942 (d) J. H. Kolb and Theres Black
6. *Trends in special interest groups* - to observe changes and trends in rural organizations studied in 1925-26.

(a) Wis. Expt. Sta. coop. BAE-P (b) Burnett, LaCrosse, and Racine counties, field interviews (c) 1942 (d) A. F. Wileden and Howard Forsyth
7. *A community study of Wasco, Kern County, California* - to investigate the social processes and problems involved in the adjustment of an established community to an influx of dispossessed migratory agricultural workers.

(a) BAE & FSA coop. Univ. Calif. (b) Questionnaires, interviews, participant observer. (c) 1942 (d) Walter Goldschmidt
8. *A cultural and psychological analysis of selected American farming communities* - to study the cultural and social psychological factors in land use and rural life with special reference to those factors which facilitate or impede changes and which contribute to the stability or instability of the individual and community life.

(a) BAE (b) 6 communities: Landaff in Grafton Co., N. H.; the Amish of Lancaster Co., Pa.; Harmony in Putnam Co., Ga.; Irwin in Shelby Co., Iowa; El Cerrito in San Miguel Co., N. Mex.; a dust bowl in Haskell Co., Kans.; field interviews, participant observer (c) 1942. (d) Carl C. Taylor and others.

9. *Social factors related to soil erosion - a case study of the Scantic River Valley, Connecticut* - to follow up a recent erosion classification of the soils and farms of the area by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, to see what relation certain social phenomena may bear to the different degrees of soil erosion.
 (a) Conn. Expt Sta coop. SCS - P. (b) Scantic River Watershed, complete coverage, field interviews. (c) 1941. (d) J. L. Hypes.
10. *The evolution of the American community* - to reach a more nearly definite understanding of the place and condition of "localism" in the United States
 (a) Mass. Harvard Univ. (b) 1 village each in Westport, Mass., Bath, N. C., Pleasant Hill, Mo., England, Germany, France, Italy, Ireland, and Sweden. participant observer, census data, and historical study. (c) 1946. (d) Carle C. Zimmerman.
11. *Community adaptations to population changes* - to study the relation of population changes to changes in the integration and social organization in communities in Michigan.
 (a) Mich. Expt Sta. (b) Selected communities, interviews, participant observer. (c) 1942. (d) Duane L. Gibson.
12. *Communities and institutional adjustment in areas of displacement* - to compare the structure and processes of neighborhoods, communities, and institutions in two areas of Lafayette County, Mississippi, in which families are being displaced with those of two other areas of the same county where displacement is likely to occur, to discover the problems traceable to displacement and the adjustment being worked out.
 (a) Miss. Expt Sta coop. BAE & Soc. Sci. Res. Council LUP. (b) Heads of all families in 4 or more selected communities. personal interviews. (c) 1942. (d) Morton King, Jr.
13. *A community survey* - to determine facts that have high significance for meeting the needs and demands of the community in relation to rural teacher training at the Elizabeth City State Teachers College.
 (a) N. C. Elizabeth City State Teachers College coop. Div. Race Relations and GEB. (b) College campus and Albemarle region, mailed questionnaires, field interviews, participant observer, reconnaissance survey. (c) 1941. (d) W. T. Murphy.

IV. Social Institutions

1. *A study of rural organizations in the State of Illinois* - to determine programs, activities, membership, problems, projects, and accomplishments of rural organizations in the State of Illinois
 (a) Ill. Expt. Sta. coop. local leaders. (b) Statewide. mailed questionnaires, interviews. (c) 1942. (d) D. E. Lindstrom and others.

2. *Inventory of rural organizations in the State of Illinois during the period 1930-1940* - to determine the changes in kind and number of rural organizations during the period 1930-40.

(a) Ill. Expt. Sta. coop. local rural organizations. (b) Statewide; 592 rural localities; mailed questionnaires, interviews. (c) 1941. (d) D. E. Lindstrom and others.

3. *Survey of rural cultural arts in Iowa* - to describe the organization and leadership factors affecting rural music and drama programs in Iowa.

(a) Iowa Industrial Sci. Res. Inst. coop. Ext. Serv. & WPA, requested by college to assist in developing music and drama programs and a college trained program for rural leaders. (b) 15 counties; complete enumeration of organizations with music and drama programs; field interviews, organization records. (c) 1942. (d) Ray E. Wakeley.

4. *Community organizations in towns and villages in Iowa* - to ascertain the kinds of community organizations in Iowa towns and villages with special reference to community clubs or councils and leading organizations.

(a) Iowa Expt. Sta. coop. Ext. Serv. (b) Statewide, returns from about half of all incorporated villages and towns with less than 5,000 population, mailed questionnaires. (c) 1941. (d) Ray E. Wakeley and W. H. Stacy.

5. *The effect upon farm and village life of depression and drought, and of the various governmental relief agencies* - to determine what effect, if any, new governmental and other organizations are having on the rural family as measured by attitude and other scales, with special reference to crisis phenomena such as depression and drought.

(a) Minn. Expt. Sta. coop. WPA & BAE - P - LUP. (b) Kanabec, Carlton, and Beltrami counties; field interviews, participant observer. (c) 1942. (d) Lowry Nelson.

6. *Distribution and characteristics of physicians and hospitals in Minnesota, by rural and urban areas* - to determine the relative accessibility of medical aid to populations in rural and urban areas; to determine characteristics of rural-urban areas of physicians and other practitioners with reference to age, training and mobility.

(a) Minn. Expt. Sta. coop. WPA - P. (b) Statewide, AMA directories (1910-38); list of licensed practitioners. (c) 1942. (d) Lowry Nelson.

7. *The adequacy of institutional facilities in Eddy County, New Mexico* - to ascertain the existing institutional facilities in selected communities in Eddy County and the relation of these facilities to the needs of the people in connection with a unified program of land use planning.

(a) N. Mex. Expt. Sta. coop. BAE - LUP. (b) Eddy Co.; 5 communities selected to get representation of different types, field interviews. (c) 1942. (d) Sigurd Johansen and Earl H. Bell.

8. *Factors influencing the effectiveness of farmers' organizations* - to describe the organizations and leadership factors associated with the operation of farmers' organizations.
 (a) Iowa Expt. Sta. - P. (b) 2 twps. in Greene Co.; field interviews.
 (c) 1941. (d) Ray E. Wakeley.
9. *Members of farmers' organizations in New York State* - to describe the characteristics of persons belonging to the Dairymen's League and the G. L. F. in New York State and to discover the membership problems these organizations encounter.
 (a) N. Y. Expt. Sta. (Cornell) - P. (b) 4 counties; 1,500 farm operators, random sample, field interviews. (c) 1942. (d) W. A. Anderson and Dwight Sanderson.
10. *Transmission of farming as an occupation* - to indicate to what extent farming is transmitted from fathers to sons from one generation to another.
 (a) N. Y. Expt. Sta. (Cornell). (b) 4 counties; operating farmers and non-farmers (2,500 families); questionnaires completed in classrooms of high schools. (c) 1941. (d) W. A. Anderson.
11. *Group relationships in cooperative marketing of wheat* - to determine the nature and relationship of group practices as they apply to an organization or business through a study of cooperative elevators in North Dakota.
 (a) N. Dak. Expt. Sta. coop WPA. (b) Statewide, complete coverage, field interviews. (c) 1942. (d) James P. Greenlaw and others.
12. *The rural schools of Missouri* - to study certain sociological aspects of the rural schools, notably changes in school population.
 (a) Mo. Expt. Sta. - P. (b) Statewide, statistics of rural education.
 (c) 1944. (d) C. E. Lively and R. B. Almack.
13. *Relation of social and economic needs to junior college education* - to study the relation of junior college programs to the social and economic needs of the region.
 (a) N. C. Asheville College & GEB coop 6 junior colleges. (b) 20 counties in Western N. C., field interviews, mailed questionnaires, participant observer, census data, reconnaissance surveys. (c) 1942. (d) Frank C. Foster.
14. *School problems in a depressed rural area, Levy County, Florida* - to study the social and economic conditions in a submarginal area and to indicate the responsibility of the school for the betterment of these conditions.
 (a) Tenn. George Peabody Col. for Teachers coop. local school authorities.
 (b) Levy Co., field interviews, census data, dairies and local records historical and geographical data. (c) 1942. (d) J. E. Brewston and H. C. Brearley.

15. *An experiment in the teaching of subsistence farming on the elementary school level*--to institute a program of training in subsistence farming in eight selected rural schools and to measure the results of this program.
 - (a) Tenn. George Peabody Col. for Teachers coop. local school authorities.
 - (b) Montgomery Co. field surveys. (c) 1942 (d) Norman Frost and H. C. Brearley.
16. *County government in Washington*--to describe the services and personnel of county government in Washington, to analyze the purposes of expenditures and sources of receipts, to suggest measures for a reconstruction of unity government in the State.
 - (a) Wash. Expt. Sta. - P (b) Statewide, all counties, census data, official reports, mailed questionnaires, field interviews. (c) 1941. (d) Carl F. Reuss
17. *The situation of the rural church in Washington*--to consider the problems of rural churches in a western State, the differences in membership, finances, etc., by size of town, attitudes affecting the role of the church, and possibilities for a constructive rural church program.
 - (a) Wash. Expt. Sta. - P (b) Statewide, with detailed data for one county, all churches listed in religious census, directories from all major and some minor Protestant denominations. (c) 1942. (d) Carl F. Reuss.
18. *The status and trends of the rural church in Lincoln and Skagit counties, Washington*--to find the conditions and changes in the rural church in a typical county of Eastern Washington and of Western Washington.
 - (a) Wash. State Col (b) Lincoln and Skagit counties, rural churches including those in towns drawing their membership from rural areas, personal interviews with ministers (c) 1942 (d) Fred R. Yoder.

V. Attitudes.

1. *Testing attitudes of rural groups*--to determine degree of rural attitudes and urban attitudes of farmers in control groups.
 - (a) Ill. Wheaton Col (b) Northern Ill and Southern Wis, questionnaires (c) 1941. (d) Doris G. Hamilton
2. *The study of the degree of want and interest satisfaction of the rural people* to develop a scale to determine needs, wants, and interests of rural people and the extent to which they are satisfied
 - (a) Minn. Expt. Sta. - P (b) Isanti Co. 60 farm and 52 village families; personal interviews. (c) 1942. (d) Lowry Nelson.

3. *Attitudes of rural families in back areas* - to explore the relationship between social and economic adjustment and the attitudes of the rural people living in certain areas

(a) N. H. Univ (b) A rural area in N. H. representative of a typical rural problem area; participant observer, interviews (c) 1942 (d) Edgar C McVoy
4. *Attitude differentials in a New York rural community* - to study the range and variation of attitudes among adults living in a New York rural community and the relation between their attitudes and selected social and economic factors in their backgrounds.

(a) N. Y. State Col. (Cornell). (b) 1 rural community; complete coverage, field interviews, questionnaires. (c) 1942. (d) L. S. Bee
5. *Changing culture patterns and social attitudes* to learn the extent and changes produced by the superimposition of some 26 federal agencies during a brief span of years on an isolated rural culture

(a) Wash Expt Sta coop. Brookings Inst - P. (b) Stevens and Pend Oreille counties, participant observer, field interviews, census data, reconnaissance surveys, local documents (c) 1943. (d) Paul H. Landis
6. *Attitudes of Land Use Planning committeemen and non-committeemen in Grant County, Kentucky, 1940* - to describe various sociological and economic characteristics of the farm population and to determine selected attitudes of these persons

(a) Ky. Expt Sta - LUP (b) Grant Co, all community land use planning committee members and an equal number of non-committee members selected at random in each community (c) 1941. (d) R. M. Williams and Alvin Bertrand.
7. *A study of the effectiveness of different methods of introducing new agricultural practices to the Dutch farm population of Michigan* to learn the relative effectiveness of different techniques that may be used in promoting new and superior agricultural practices among the Dutch farm population

(a) Mich Expt Sta. (b) Certain sections of Kalamazoo, Ottawa, Muskegon, and Kent counties, personal interviews and surveys (c) 1942 (d) C. R. Hoffer and D. L. Gibson.
8. *Sociological factors affecting the degree of responsiveness to agricultural extension work in Michigan* - to determine what sociological factors, if any, contribute to the ready response of committees to the agricultural extension program.

(a) Mich Expt Sta. (b) Representative problem areas in rural Mich, mailed questionnaires, case studies (c) 1942. (d) C. R. Hoffer and D. L. Gibson.

9. *A study of soil conservation and land use practices as affected by rural attitudes and folkways* - to determine the influence of certain sociological factors upon the land use and soil conservation practices

(a) Mo. Expt Sta. - P. (b) Communities selected on basis of extreme conditions in care of land, participant observer. (c) 1945. (d) C. E. Lively and R. K. Nelson.

10. *Social assimilation in a summer home community* - to assist land use planning committees, local governments, and other planning agencies in the administration of existing recreation areas by obtaining information on (1) the economic effects of summer home industry upon local residents, especially with reference to land use and the agricultural economy of the area, (2) social effects of summer home industry, and (3) problems created and measures being tried for their solution.

(a) BAE coop R. I. Expt. Sta. LUP. (b) Little Compton, Newport Co., R. I., interviews, tax records, and ACP records. (c) 1942. (d) Walter C. McKain

11. *An economic and social appraisal of land utilization in Edgefield County South Carolina* to measure the attitudes of farm people toward recommended changes and to analyze and describe resistances encountered part of a project in which the S. C. Expt. Sta. is obtaining economic data on the use of land in the county.

(a) S. C. Expt. Sta. coop BAE LUP. (b) Edgefield Co., field interviews. (c) 1942. (d) G. H. Aull and Ray F. Sletto

VI. Ethnic Groups

1. *Ethnic factors in Connecticut agriculture* to note how important nationality groups in Connecticut are adjusting to rural community life and agriculture - one of a proposed series of studies of immigrant peoples in Connecticut rural life.

(a) Conn. Expt. Sta. coop BAE - P. (b) Canterbury and Brooklyn twps., complete coverage field interviews, census data (c) 1944 (d) N. L. Whetten, Walter C. McKain, and John Provinse

2. *Immigrant groups in rural Michigan, their origin and culture* to analyze the numerically more important immigrant groups in regard to historical backgrounds and origins distribution in the State extent of assimilation, cultural characteristics, and their influence on the prevailing rural culture

(a) Mich. Expt. Sta. (b) Selected counties containing a considerable number of foreign born and direct descendents of foreign born, historical data, census data, participant observer (c) 1943 (d) Paul Honigsheim

3. *Culture of Dutch farmers in relation to farming practices and community life* - to ascertain the nature and extent of cultural characteristics especially favorable to agriculture among farmers of Dutch decent.

(a) Mich. Expt. Sta. (b) 2 selected communities, questionnaires, historical data, material from previous studies. (c) 1943. (d) Paul Honigsheim.
4. *Michigan Indians, their role in Michigan rural life and relation to the farming population* - to ascertain the nature and extent of the adaptation on the part of the Indian to the ways of life characteristic of the rural white population of Michigan.

(a) Mich. Expt. Sta. (b) Typical Indian settlements in the State, field interviews, questionnaires (c) 1943. (d) Paul Honigsheim.
5. *The rural farm Germans in Manitowoc and Sheboygan counties, Wisconsin* to study the culture of the group, to determine to what extent German traditions persist and how these affect farming - part of The Study of Culture Groups

(a) Wis. Univ. (b) 2 twps., Centerville in Manitowoc Co., Mosel in Sheboygan Co. - stratified sample based on farm valuation, field interviews, participant observer, census data. (c) 1942 (d) Oscar F. Hoffman.
6. *A study of nationality types in Wisconsin* - to study the processes of social change in relation to the traditions and culture of rural immigrant groups settled in Wisconsin

(a) Wis. Expt. Sta. coop. BAE - P. (b) Statewide; certain culture types following a stratified sample, participant observer. (c) Indefinite (d) George W. Hill

VII. Farm Tenure.

1. *Arizona farm leases under irrigation* - to continue the study of farm leases in irrigated areas. to give particular attention to farms of share leasing; to develop a flexible lease form for Arizona farms under irrigation

(a) Ariz. Expt. Sta. - P. - LUP. (b) Graham, Maricopa, Pinal, and Yuma counties, selected areas, field interviews, reconnaissance surveys, agricultural records. (c) 1941. (d) E. D. Tetreau.
2. *Types of land tenure in relation to recent agricultural changes* - to determine the social and economic advantages in different types of land tenure and farm labor organization under new agricultural conditions

(a) N. C. Expt. Sta. coop. BAE. (b) Selected sections of State, 6 types of farms; reconnaissance field surveys, case studies of typical farms. (c) 1946 (d) C. Horace Hamilton and others

3. *Selected sociological phases of cotton production in the Louisiana Hills and Delta* - to present comparative pictures of the effects of farm tenure upon social status in the two type areas.

(a) La. Univ. coop. Soc. Sci. Res. Council. (b) Tensas and St. Helena parishes; county seat as center in each area (Delta and Hill), limits of communities fixed by trade area, interviews. (c) 1942 (d) Edgar A. Schuler.
4. *Study of land tenure and its relation to land use and community activities in Box Butte County, Nebraska* - to study the relation of tenure to land use and conservation of resources, to compare the social and economic conditions of tenant operators to owner operators and part owners including their participation in community activities, to discover a basis for improvement of tenure arrangements

(a) BAE coop. Neb. - LUP (b) Box Butte Co., field interviews (c) 1942 (d) Donald G. Hay, L. F. Garey, and Harry A. Steele.
5. *Social aspects of partnership farming* - to determine the effect of social factors on the success of partnership farming; to determine the feasibility of partnership as a means whereby farmers of limited capital can secure the advantages of a larger scale of operations.

(a) N. Dak. Expt. Sta. coop. WPA - P (b) Cass and Traill counties; about a third (55) of all partnership farms; field interviews. (c) 1941. (d) Henry L. Richardson and James P. Greenlaw.
6. *Social aspects of land tenure in South Dakota* to discover how the tenure status of farm operators influences their social behavior and the social structures arising out of the interactions of farm families, to learn if variant cultural backgrounds influence the attainment of specific types of tenure status.

(a) S. Dak. Expt. Sta. - P. (b) Selected districts in representative twps located in counties in Eastern S. Dak., personal interviews, public records. (c) 1942. (d) Walter L. Slocum

VIII. Farm Labor

1. *Transient laborers in selective agricultural industries in Michigan (sugar beet workers)* - to learn the number of migratory seasonal laborers employed; the methods of recruiting them their earnings, health, and housing conditions; the extent of child labor, their dependence upon public relief.

(a) Mich. Expt. Sta. - P (b) Statewide, 2 to 10% random sample in different counties; field interviews. (c) 1942 (d) J. F. Thaden.

2. *The social aspects of farm labor* to study the social, economic and tenure status of agricultural labor, to determine the extent of changes in number, tenure status, and renting arrangements of agricultural workers, to indicate future trends in tenure shifts, displacements, and rental arrangements, and to suggest means for improving conditions

(a) Mo. Expt. Sta. coop BAE & FSA - P. (b) Counties selected where a large amount of farm labor is used, particularly the Southeast Delta counties, field interviews. (c) Southeast Mo. study, 1941, other, 1945. (d) C. E. Lively and W. T. Ham.

3. *The social phases of the Montana sugar beet industry* to study the social aspects of the industry with special emphasis upon number, type, and origin of laborers and income to workers.

(a) Mont. State Col & FSA coop. WPA - P - LUP. (b) Statewide, 10% random sample, field interviews. (c) 1941. (d) Carl F. Kraenzel and Mary Hansen

4. *Farm labor reconnaissance surveys* to secure for major type of farming areas data on the volume and seasonal distribution of employment, sources of labor, methods of securing labor, industries in the area other than agricultural which use unskilled labor, effect of national defense work on farm labor, wage rates and perquisites, housing, sanitation, health, educational facilities, social participation

(a) BAE & State agencies. (b) 35 locations in major type of farming areas, interviews, case studies, local data (c) 1942 (d) W. T. Ham

IX. Criminology.

1. *Young male offenders in rural North Carolina* to study factors associated with rural crime and criminals

(a) N. C. Col & State. (b) Statewide, about 1,000 male prisoners convicted of serious crimes in the last 2 years, interviews (c) 1942. (d) Sanford Winston.

2. *Crime and delinquency in Ogden Utah, and in rural residence types of six Utah counties 1932 1937* to find if there are gradations in types and amounts of crime depending upon residence in village, on farm, or in non farm group

(a) Utah Expt Sta - P (b) Box Elder, Garfield, Grand Piute, Sevier, and Weber counties, field interviews, census and court data, attitude questionnaires (c) 1945 (d) Jos N Symons

X. Cultural Regions

1. *Cultural regions within the Minnesota farm population* to delineate on the basis of social and economic data the cultural regions and subregions of the State or areas with a relatively high degree of cultural homogeneity

(a) Minn. Expt. Sta. - P. (b) Statewide, classification of counties on the basis of a large number of factors (c) 1941. (d) Lowry Nelson.

XI. Rural Relief and Rehabilitation.

1. *Indices of human welfare with reference to rural areas* - to present socio-economic data on a county basis for public use, for use in land planning and other social planning work, and for general education and extension purposes.

(a) Ill. Expt. Sta. -P, requested by Ill. Church Council. (b) Statewide; census data (c) 1942. (d) D. E. Lindstrom and others.
2. *Social factors affecting the rehabilitation of farm security families* - to describe the social situation of clients of the Rehabilitation Division of Farm Security and relate these to rehabilitation in order to develop an adequate social index for predicting their chances for rehabilitation - part of a larger project which includes farm management, income, and budgeting studies of families with standard rehabilitation loan.

(a) Iowa Expt. Sta. coop. FSA. (b) Union Co.; all FSA families (75); field interviews, office records. (c) 1942. (d) C. Arnold Anderson.
3. *The analysis of unmet needs of a rural Iowa county as a basis for unified county planning activities* - to assist local land use planning committees in the definition of objectives for their planning efforts; to evaluate and suggest measures for the solution of unmet needs in relation to these objectives and to available social resources.

(a) BAE coop Iowa Expt. Sta. -LUP. (b) Study still of exploratory nature. (c) 1943. (d) Ray E. Wakeley and Olaf Larson.
4. *The administration of public relief in selected rural counties in Michigan* - to determine the extent to which typical rural county emergency relief administrations have succeeded during the past five years in interpreting to local communities a State-supervised program of relief in terms of the ideals and standards of social work.

(a) Mich. Expt. Sta. coop. State ERA. (b) Case study of representative county; interviews, questionnaires, data of county ERA. (c) 1942. (d) D. L. Gibson.
5. *Relief history of Boone County, Nebraska* - to analyze loans and grants received by residents of Boone County during the period 1936-39.

(a) BAE - LUP. (b) Boone Co., records of local agencies. (c) 1942. (d) A. H. Anderson
6. *Disadvantaged farm families in Belknap County, New Hampshire* - to describe the families living in areas unsuited for agriculture and their relationship to the existing economy and resources of these areas; to determine occupational experience, interests, and abilities of these families in order that specific recommendations may be made leading to their rehabilitation.

(a) BAE coop. Univ. N. H. -LUP. (b) Personal interviews. (c) 1941. (d) C. R. Draper.

7. *One hundred new homesteads in the Red River Valley—a study of the resettlement and rehabilitation of farm families*—to determine whether 160-acre farms were adequate for rehabilitation purposes.

(a) N. Dak. Expt. Sta. coop. BAE & FSA-B-J-LUP. (b) Cass and Traill counties; 101 farms; field interviews, family case records, farm record books. (c) 1941. (d) John P. Johansen.

8. *An economic and social study of farmers in the lower income groups*—to discover the personal and environmental factors which cause farmers to be in the disadvantaged classes in Pennsylvania agriculture, to determine the relative importance of these factors, to find the conditions and techniques essential for rehabilitation.

(a) Pa. Expt. Sta. coop. FSA-P. (b) Statewide. 250 borrower families who secured loans three years ago; field interviews. (c) 1943. (d) M. E. John and P. I. Wrigley.

9. *Analysis of F. S. A record books—a service to personnel administering rehabilitation programs*—to analyze farm and home record books of tenant purchase and rehabilitation borrowers, to determine the extent and contributing factors of their success or lack of success in economic and social progress.

(a) BAE. (b) FSA Region XII, complete coverage of tenant purchase and project families, sample of rehabilitation families, farm and home account books. (c) 1942. (d) Earl H. Bell.

10. *Study of F. S. A standard loan borrowers*—to determine the characteristics of borrowers at the time of receiving their first standard loan and the year-to-year trends in the characteristics of borrowers entering the rural rehabilitation program, to analyze the action, both financial and non financial, taken to assist them to determine factors associated with the progress or failure in the rehabilitation of the borrowers since coming on the F. S. A. program.

(a) BAE. (b) Nationwide; records for a 20% sample of all standard loan borrowers who secured their first standard loan between Mar 1 1936 and Feb. 28, 1939, and who had not received an emergency loan prior to Mar 1, 1936. (c) 1942. (d) Olaf F. Larson.

XII. Standards and Levels of Living

1. *Analysis of health conditions and of the nature and extent of health facilities in rural Kansas*—to analyze and interpret statistical material pertaining to health, health facilities, and vital statistics, to show any disparities among the different areas of the State, particularly as these factors are related to the distribution of the population, to graphically show Kansas' place in the national health picture, to point out areas in which intensive field studies need to be made.

(a) BAE coop. Kans. Expt. Sta. LUP. (b) Statewide. data on health from county records, FSA health association and schools. (c) 1942. (d) W. E. Grimes and Earl H. Bell.

2. *Rural health facilities of Missouri* - to investigate the medical and health agencies in selected counties of Missouri, and to determine the extent to which these agencies are used by farm people together with the conditions under which these agencies are available.

(a) Mo. Expt. Sta. - P. (b) Counties selected according to rural cultural areas; 10% sample farm families; personal interviews. (c) 1944. (d) C. E. Lively and R. B. Almack.

3. *The handicrafts of the Ozark Highlands of Missouri and their relation to the agriculture of that area* - to make a survey of the handicrafts of the Ozark Highlands of Missouri from the point of view of their functioning for self-help and their relation to agriculture and part-time farming.

(a) Mo. Expt. Sta. - P. (b) All parts of the Ozark Highlands; field interviews, mailed questionnaires. (c) 1943. (d) C. E. Lively and J. R. Bertrand.

4. *Levels of living and social status of farmers in selected counties of Nebraska* - to determine the levels of living of farmers on different classes of land, to determine attitudes and personal and social adjustment of school children in homes on different classes of land and under various conditions of tenure.

(a) Neb. Expt. Sta. & BAE coop. Univ. Neb. - P - LUP. (b) Counties selected on basis of interest and cooperation of county and federal agents with about the same distribution of size and tenure groups as in 1935; field interviews. (c) 1942. (d) L. B. Snyder and Leland H. Stott.

5. *Levels and standards of living of North Dakota farm families* - (1) to determine present standards and levels of living of farm families and to develop a procedure which may be used by local groups and individual families in developing their own family budgets, (2) to determine the present cash cost of family living and percentage distribution by type of expenditure as represented by standard loan clients and the Farm Security Administration, North Dakota.

(a) N. Dak. Expt. Sta., Univ. & State Dept. Pub. Welfare coop. FSA & WPA. (b) (1) One county; stratified sample; field interviews (2) Statewide, complete coverage of useable farm record books selected by FSA. (c) (1) 1941, (2) 1942. (d) James P. Greenlaw and Henry L. Richardson.

6. *Rural housing in Pennsylvania* - to analyze the physical facilities of housing and sanitation, to investigate the conditions of housing from the standpoint of the individual and the community, to compare housing facilities with other factors such as income, level of living, and occupation.

(a) Pa. Expt. Sta. - P, requested by the Rural Housing Com. of Pa. Assn. of Housing Authorities. (b) Statewide; families selected according to 10 criteria in 10 regions, about 1,500 questionnaires from school children, field interviews, questionnaires, census data. (c) 1942. (d) H. R. Cottam.

7. *Analysis of utilization of Buffalo Lake recreational project near Umbarger, Randall County, Texas* - to determine the extent of use, seasonal trend, by whom used, facilities used, and area of service.

(a) BAE coop. WPA, NYA & SCS. (b) Data from 11,669 schedules. (c) 1942.
(d) Olaf F. Larson.

8. *Study of housing of FSA standard loan clients, FSA Region VII* - to study the housing situation and needs of FSA borrowers as a basis for any general farm housing program.

(a) BAE coop. FSA. (b) FSA Region VII, 10% random sample of borrowers; field interviews. (c) 1941. (d) Donald G. Hay.

9. *Unified farm information study - Southern Great Plains area* - to assemble, analyze, and release basic farm and home data now being collected currently by various agencies but not being utilized by any one agency; to collect information needed for action programs and to provide answers to some of the problems in the area.

(a) State Expt. Stations coop. BAE, AAA, & FSA. (b) Farm record books
(c) Continuous. (d) Earl Bell.

XIII. Studies of Special Groups in Agriculture.

1. *A study of a summer shore colony in a rural Connecticut town* - to describe the nature of this colony as a common recreational phenomenon in Connecticut, to depict how this sort of summer population affects the permanent society in which it is located - one of the series of studies on suburbanization conducted by the Connecticut Experiment Station.

(a) Conn. Expt. Sta. - P. (b) Clinton twp; sampling of 124 all year resident families and 135 summer resident families; interviews (c) 1941
(d) N. L. Whetten.

2. *Social factors associated with low-income families in Iowa* - to describe the social situation in which low-income farm families live.

(a) Iowa Expt. Sta coop. FSA. (b) Statewide, random sample of 800 farms; field interviews. (c) 1942. (d) Ray E. Wakeley.

3. *The social and economic adjustment of the aged in village and city* to compare the adjustment of old people in a village with that of old people in a large city.

(a) Minn. Expt. Sta, WPA. (b) Minneapolis and Jackson sample cases matched for 7 factors; field interviews. (c) 1942. (d) Robert M Dinkel.

4. *Trends in family organization, attitudes, and behavior, with special reference to status of the aged, dependent and nondependent members* - to discover changes taking place in family organization, including intra-family relations and attitudes, the roles of parent and child, the changing status of aged members; all considered in reference to effects upon community relations of rural families.

(a) Minn. Expt. Sta. coop. WPA - P. (b) Jackson Co.; 50 rural aged persons; personal interviews. (c) 1941. (d) Lowry Nelson.

5. *Social aspects of rural industry and part-time farming in North Carolina* - to determine the extent to which farm people in different sections of the State supplement their farm incomes with nonagricultural employment; to determine the type and relative importance of the sources of nonagricultural income, to determine the effects of rural industrialization and part-time farming upon rural welfare, population distribution, and upon problems of public finance and local governmental organizations.

(a) N. C. Expt. Sta. coop. Inst. for Res. in Soc. Sci. (b) Selected areas; random sample; census data, farm and family surveys. (c) 1946. (d) Harriet Herring, S. H. Hobbs, and C. Horace Hamilton.

XIV. Social Participation.

1. *Participation of farm people in rural organizations* - to discover factors that affect the participation of farm people in rural organizations.

(a) Ill. Expt. Sta. coop. Univ. and local leaders - P. (b) 2 twps. in each of four selected counties in Ill.; field interviews. (c) Indefinite. (d) D. E. Lindstrom.

2. *Formal and informal participation of farm families* - to discover and describe the participation of farm families as a measure of the social adjustment of the family and its members.

(a) Iowa Expt. Sta. (b) 2 twps. in Green Co.; complete coverage; field interviews. (c) 1942. (d) C. Arnold Anderson.

3. *Social participation of members of farm business associations* - to obtain a record of participation in organizations and to correlate social participation with farm income and family budgets.

(a) Iowa Expt. Sta. coop. Iowa Farm Business Assns. (b) 5 farm business assns., family record blanks. (c) Indefinite. (d) C. Arnold Anderson.

4. *Social participation of rural families* - to analyze the formal and informal social participation of farm operators in New York State.

(a) N. Y. Expt. Sta. (Cornell) - P. (b) 2 counties; random sample of 1,200 farm operators; field interviews. (c) 1942. (d) W. A. Anderson.

XV. Rural Youth.

1. *Resources and opportunities of rural youth*—to secure information on employment status, experience and training, vocational opportunities, participation in community activities, health, and the youth's estimate of his personal problems.

(a) BAE coop. N. Dak., Mich., Wis., Ohio, Ind., Ill., and Mass. Expt. Stations & State colleges—LUP. (b) Selected counties in each State; complete coverage of persons 16-31 years of age; field interviews. (c) 1941-43. (d) O. E. Baker and others.

2. *Rural youth in Minnesota*—to give a description of the educational, social, and recreational needs of the rural youth (15-24 years old) which can be used as a guide for youth programs.

(a) Minn. Expt. Sta. coop. WPA—P. (b) Dodge, Douglas, and St. Louis counties, 10 rural twps. and 1 village, personal interviews, census data. (c) 1941. (d) Lowry Nelson.

3. *Selective factors of membership in an older rural youth group*—to determine the selective factors of membership of a typical older rural youth group in an effort to discover ways of attracting greater participation.

(a) Ohio Univ. (b) Ross Co.; complete coverage; data from Ross County Rural Youth Survey. (c) 1942. (d) A. R. Mangus and Warren E. Schmidt.

XVI. Land Use Planning.

1. *An analysis of selected sociological factors in relation to land use planning*—to secure information on community organization, population, levels of living, etc., for the use of the county planning committee and other agencies working in a county.

(a) BAE coop. Expt. Sta. of Colo., Ala., Ark., Iowa, Ky., Md., Minn., Miss., N. Mex., N. C., R. I., S. Dak., Va., W. Va., Wis.—LUP. (b) Selected counties; field interviews and observation. (c) 1942. (d) Douglas Ensminger and others.

2. *Sociological study of the effects of a unified farm program in Greene County, Georgia*—to evaluate improved agricultural and rural life conditions in terms of social progress by instituting a unified farm program requiring changes in cultural patterns of long standing.

(a) BAE coop. FSA. (b) Greene County; field interviews and observations. (c) 1942. (d) Arthur F. Raper.

3. *The human element in land use* - to determine the interrelation between soil care and treatment and the character, capacity, and status of the people who have farmed and are now farming the land.

(a) Ill. Expt. Sta., B-J. (b) Half a twp. in Clinton, Vermillion, and Henry counties; 100% sample; interviews. (c) 1942. (d) D. E. Lindstrom.

4. *Social aspects of county planning* - to ascertain the objectives in agricultural land use planning; to assist in discovering obstacles or difficulties in county planning and to obtain information needed for their solution.

(a) Iowa. Expt. Sta. coop. BAE-LUP. (b) Selected counties; combination of methods. (c) 1942. (d) Ray E. Wakeley.

5. *Study of local area units for and local participation in Land Use Planning* - to analyze the community organization phase of land use planning.

(a) Ky. Expt. Sta. coop. BAE-P. (b) Garrard Co.; all local land use planning com. members, and matched sample of noncommittee members selected at random in each community; reconnaissance surveys, field interviews. (c) 1941. (d) R. M. Williams and others.

6. *Certain aspects of county and local planning in selected counties of Missouri* - to study families displaced by the Wappapello Dam in order to help needy families compelled to move and to count the human costs involved in the depopulation of the inundated area.

(a) Mo. Expt. Sta. coop. BAE-P-LUP. (b) Boone, Calloway, and Wayne counties; local areas; field interviews. (c) 1942. (d) C. E. Lively and Eugene A. Wilkening.

7. *A procedure designed to assist in determining farm size in land use planning* - to determine what the farm must provide in goods, service, and cash, as a basis for determining minimum adequate size of farm.

(a) N. Dak. Expt. Sta. coop. WPA, -B-J-LUP. (b) Sargent Co.; 3% stratified sample; field interviews. (c) 1942. (d) Henry L. Richardson and James P. Greenlaw.

8. *Socio-economic aspects of land use in the development of the Red River Valley resettlement project in North Dakota* - to determine the feasibility of closer settlement in the Red River Valley through study of the economic and social progress of the project families.

(a) N. Dak. Expt. Sta. coop. BAE, FSA, & WPA -B-J. (b) Parts of Cass and Traill counties; complete coverage; field interviews. (c) 1941. (d) John P. Johansen.

9. *A survey by communities of social conditions related to land use planning in Hand County, South Dakota* - to study the Hand County school problem; to analyze public relief programs; to study the levels and standards of living of farm families by type of farming areas in the county.

(a) BAE coop. S. Dak. Expt. Sta. - LUP. (b) Hand Co., school census data, tax records. (c) 1942. (d) Donald G. Hay.

XVII. Rural Leadership.

1. *Leadership in county land use planning in Adair County, Iowa* - to discover the persons upon whom farmers depend for assistance in selected problems; to describe the relationship and to relate them to county land use planning.

(a) Iowa Expt. Sta. coop. BAE - P - LUP. (b) 4 twps. in Adair Co.; 25% random sample; field interviews. (c) 1942. (d) Bryce Ryan and Douglas Ensminger.

2. *Factors associated with rural leadership in North Carolina* - to determine the relationship between leadership and (1) personal and social factors, (2) rural organization, to develop ways of discovering potential leaders and of providing them with aids, materials, and training which will increase their usefulness in rural organizations and communities.

(a) N. C. Expt. Sta. (b) Selected counties; random sample; personal interviews. (c) 1946. (d) Sanford Winston.

3. *4-H club leaders in North Carolina* - to study factors associated with rural leadership.

(a) N. C. Expt. Sta. (b) Statewide; 75% of total population selected by area; field interviews, mailed questionnaires. (c) 1942. (d) Sanford Winston.

4. *A study of rural leadership* - to determine (1) the local leaders, their characteristics, how or why they became leaders, (2) the extent of overlapping of leadership in farm communities, (3) the extent of cooperation among organizations.

(a) Tenn. Expt. Sta. coop. BAE - LUP. (b) Cumberland Co.; about 200 leaders of local organizations; field interviews. (c) 1942. (d) H. J. Bonser, R. G. Milk, and C. E. Allred.

	Population, Composition & Trends	Migra- tion	Community Organi- zation	Social Insti- tutions	Attit- tudes	Ethnic Groups	Farm Tenure	Farm Labor	Crimi- nology	Cultural Regions	Rural Relief & Rehabil- itation	Standards & Levels of Living	Studies of Special Groups in Agricul- ture	Social Par- ticipa- tion	Rural Youth	Land Use Plan- ning	Rural Leader- ship
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII
Alabama	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Arizona	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Arkansas	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
California	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Colorado	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----
Connecticut	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----
Georgia	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Illinois	----	1	----	2	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	1	----
Indiana	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
Iowa	1	2	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	2	----	2	1
Kansas	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----
Kentucky	2	2	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----
Louisiana	----	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Maryland	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Massachusetts	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
Michigan	----	----	2	----	2	3	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----
Minnesota	1	1	----	2	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2	----	1	1	----
Mississippi	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Missouri	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	1	----
Montana	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Nebraska	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
New Hampshire	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
New Mexico	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----
New York	1	1	----	2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
North Carolina	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	2
North Dakota	1	2	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	1	2	----
Ohio	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----
Oklahoma	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
Oregon	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pennsylvania	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----
Rhode Island	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
South Carolina	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
South Dakota	----	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----
Tennessee	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Texas	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
Utah	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Virginia	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Washington	2	3	----	3	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
West Virginia	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Wisconsin	----	----	2	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----

RESEARCH REPORTS

Population Studies¹

The adjustment of new settlers in the Yakima Valley [53] describes as of 1939 the success or lack of success of former migrants of agricultural background who had settled in this valley between 1930 and 1939. Two hundred and fifty settled families were interviewed—a family being considered as settled if it had lived in the community for three months or more, or planned to remain there for that length of time. The study gives a background of the economic and social structure of the area surveyed, as well as recent population trends. Backgrounds of the new settlers include areas of origin, occupational backgrounds, educational attainments, age composition, and family size, along with motives in migration. The adjustments of the new settlers are measured by earnings, employment sources of family income, seasonal variations in earnings and in employment, as well as changes in net worth, property ownership, dependence upon public assistance, housing, participation in organized social life, and hopes for the future. The job opportunities for settlers are limited as early as 1936 competent estimates placed the number of resident farm workers available at from 4 to 6 thousand, while opportunities for full employment existed for no more than 500 persons. All available resident labor could find employment for only 7 weeks during the year. No considerable change in wage rates could convert seasonal earnings into an adequate annual income. The largest group of persons interviewed were those principally dependent upon public assistance.

Two-thirds of all families received some assistance from one or another of the relief agencies. The average earnings of families primarily dependent upon agricultural labor were smaller than those of families dependent upon relief. These two groups amounting to 72 percent of all families, were either principally dependent upon relief or would have profited financially had they been on relief. The only approximately satisfactory economic adjustments have been made by the small group able to find employment outside of agriculture. Barring substantial changes in the economy of the valley, it is likely that some type of public assistance will be necessary to assist the newly settled population in remaining settled. These newcomers are located in the valley intent on making it their home. Despite crowded housing conditions, some unfavorable aspects of sanitation and health, and discriminations and resentments against dust bowlers, they plan to stay. The backgrounds of the newcomers, their attitudes, the large proportion of their population which is of school age, and their participation in organizations, all have significance for the future developments in the valley.

* * * * *

What the new census means [59], the 56th pamphlet of a series published by the Public Affairs Committee, describes the population trends of the United States in the light of their possible influence on the American way of life. Although the 1940 Census showed our population to be what the statistical experts had predicted, many people were surprised that our rate of increase had slackened. Stuart Chase quotes from the official report of the Census Bureau. It is clear that if the present trends continue, the United States is faced with a stationary or even a declining population in about thirty or forty years. The slowing down in population growth can be laid to the falling birth rate and the virtual stoppage of immigration from abroad.

¹Complete citations will be found in the bibliography, beginning on page 37.

In simple and terse language, supplemented by well-chosen pictographic illustrations, Chase traces the basic growth and compositional trends of the population through 1940, outlines the project into the future on the basis of conservative estimates, and finally indicates the primary considerations involved in the Nation's "Adapting to the Future." He believes that we can be much better off as population growth decreases and that it is a superstition to uphold the merits of size and constant growth. "Up to a certain point it is true. A rapidly growing population makes things easier for some people, especially investors and promoters. It relieves them of thinking and planning, since mistakes can be automatically compensated by mere increase in markets. But there are advantages in maturity as well. It gives us time to use the materials we have, to concentrate on problems of consuming rather than everlastingly hustling to produce more and more. For the first time in our national history we can think about quality rather than quantity."

The future is an ever-increasing proportion of old people in a population that will grow less rapidly, perhaps reaching "a peak around 1970 of between 140 and 150 million."

* * * * *

Zum ausgleich zwischen stadt und land [74] is a theoretical consideration of the ideal balance between city and country in Germany, or more specifically, of the optimum rural population for Germany. Underlying Professor Seedorf's logic are two broad assumptions, first, that a non growing, stationary, or numerically declining race is sick, and, second that a scarce rural population is a dangerous sign of race senility. Viewing with misgivings the contention of American agricultural experts that farms and farm people are still too numerous in the United States, he reviews the possibility of checking the German flight from the land. Thereby the future maintenance of the farm and the national population would be insured. The author's admittedly simple plan of accomplishing this stoppage of rural-urban migration is for city people to lower their standard of living proportionately "in order to raise that of the people in the country."

Levels of Living

Four reports in the series on the study of Consumer Purchases have been published recently by the Bureau of Home Economics. The five regions covered in the studies were New England, Middle Atlantic and North Central, Plains and Mountain, Pacific, and Southeast. The families included were limited to those in which there were husband and wife, both of whom were native born and white, except in the Southeast where Negroes were included. These and other minor eligibility requirements tended to eliminate relatively more of the lower income than upper income families. Each report contains tables which give detailed data for each group studied.

Family housing and facilities [14] describes the housing and families at different income levels in 20 small cities, 140 villages, and 64 counties of 12 farm sections. The housing and housing facilities of the sample families varied appreciably with income, and in certain respects with occupation and family composition. However, certain housing differences, independent of income and family type were observed between regions and between farm and urban areas of the same region. These regional and residence variations appeared to be associated "with differences in customs, tastes, or climates and market conditions."

Family expenditures for medical care [15] analyzes the outlays for medical care including (1) hospital care, special examinations, services of physicians, surgeons, and other special practitioners, dentists, oculists, nurses, and clinic visits; (2) medicines, drugs, eyeglasses, and other medical supplies; (3) health and accident insurance. Medical care accounted for about five percent of the net income of the native-white families at most income levels in both small cities and villages. Although the proportion spent decreased as income rose, the amount spent increased with income. This proportional decrease was more marked in farm families than in small city and village families. Great variability was characteristic of expenditures for medical care. Although nine-tenths of the families spent something for medical care, there were families at most income levels (even the upper) who spent nothing and others who spent \$200 or more. Negro families, except in the small cities, had smaller expenditures for medical care than white families at comparable income levels.

Family food consumption and dietary levels [16] is a study of the diets of farm families who represent 14 types of farming. Data which were obtained through personal interviews with families include: (1) total expenditures for food including the money value of food furnished by the farm for a 12-month period in 1935-36; (2) the quantity and money value of different classes of food consumed at home by the household during a 7-day period, 1936 or 1937, (3) the number of families producing on their farms different kinds of food needed for use during a 12-month period in 1935-36. With increase in income the amount spent for food and the nutritive value of diets increased. As families increased in size, the increased expenditure for food was not enough to enable them to fare as well as the smaller families. At all levels some families were more successful than others in obtaining satisfactory diets because of greater knowledge and skill in buying food together with home-production programs.

Family expenditures for automobile and other transportation [17] shows that expenditures for car purchase and operation accounts for more than four-fifths of the total spent for transportation of families at all income levels in most groups. Since street car and bus service was not available in many rural areas, more farm families than village families, with comparable incomes, bought cars. In the low income groups, a large proportion of automobiles were purchased as used cars. Automobile expenditures took about one-tenth of the total income of groups of small city and village families in the middle income range, but a smaller proportion at the lower and upper extremes. In the upper income levels, automobile expenditures tend to exceed the amounts spent for household operation and clothing and are exceeded only by expenditures for food and housing. At lower income levels in all groups the share taken by the automobile was smaller than that for clothing and household operation, but the families restricted outlays for many items in order to own a car.

Farm Labor

Changing technology and employment in agriculture [2] is a summary report based on the studies on the effect of technological changes on employment in agriculture, which were made by the National Research Project of the WPA and published in a series of monographs. The basic studies included changes in total farm employment, farm population, size of aggregate farm enterprise, and volume of agricultural production. Developments in agricultural technology formed the second section of the study. Finally, there was a series of estimates of the changes in labor

requirements per unit of production and per acre of land or per head of livestock for leading farm enterprises. The author concludes, "Since the demand for farm products is relatively inelastic, the farm cannot absorb the unemployed during periods of economic stress. The contribution of agriculture to the unemployment problem during such periods is rather that the farms are able to absorb, temporarily, the increase in rural population which would normally migrate to the city. Even during periods of normal business activity there is no reason to expect that agriculture will absorb a greater amount of labor. On the contrary, it has been amply demonstrated in this report that improvement in farm technology provides, instead, a means whereby needed foods and fibers can be produced for some years in the future with a steadily diminishing percentage of our labor force engaged in agriculture."

Farm Tenancy

Farm ownership, tenancy and land use in a Nebraska community [60] is a study of the history of land ownership in a typical Middle Western farming community. Diller, located in the northeastern part of the State on the western edge of the prairies

The land area in the community was originally about equally divided between speculators and farm-size holdings averaging 80 to 160 acres. A period of unstable ownership lasted through the sixties and seventies, but after the building of the railroad more stable ownership developed. The opening of the Otoe and Missouri Indian Reservation, with governmental aid, made conditions of settlement easier than they were for the early pioneers. Gradually farm ownership became widely distributed among the settlers.

In the economic history of Diller there have been two main periods the first one lasted about 40 years, from the time the community was formed about 1880, to about 1920 the second has been about 20 years and may not be finished. Profitable farming, with low taxes characterized the first period. The agricultural depression and drought with increased outlay for mechanical equipment caused some loss of land by foreclosure and settlement of mortgages, reduction of income and depreciation in value of personal property. However, property in land has been little disturbed in fact it has become increasingly stable, through good times and bad as the community has grown older.

Loss of popular interest in the ownership of land developed when farms could not be paid for within 10 years. Other causes for the increase of tenancy within the last 30 years may be summarized as the economic maturing of the community. Tenancy is a natural consequence in a community with retired farmers and where heirs retain but do not farm inherited land. About 10 to 20 percent of the leased land obtained by investors during the depression may be described as stagnant rather than stable and represents abnormal tenancy. Although most of the tenants operate under 1-year leases the stability of fee ownership gives security of tenure. The author states that the tenants as a class are not economically or socially inferior to the owner farmers and landlords they have received the same schooling and training in farming and are equally prominent in community organizations and activities.

The nineteen chapters in the appendix contain the sources and methods of research, data on land ownership, tenancy, income taxes, mortgages, and leases, with facts concerning litigation over the Diller land.

Rural Communities and Organizations

A method of testing county planning committee recommendations [49] aims to provide the Roane County (Tennessee) committee with as much of the requested information as possible and to outline a method which can be used to test the probable effects of the recommendations of other county program planning committees. This report, based on an analysis of 12 farms representing the major size and type of farming groups in the sample area, briefly summarizes the effect on farm organization and farm income of putting into practice the committee's recommendations. Particular emphasis is placed on the effect of recommendations relating to total cleared land, cultivated crop land, small grains, grass and hay crops, terracing, use of lime and phosphate on cropland, strip cropping, green manure crops, contour cultivation, use of lime and phosphate on pasture, reseeding pastures, size of farm, livestock, and permanent cover.

* * * * *

Making community surveys [36] is an answer to requests from individuals seeking help and guidance in conducting surveys. The plan may be used in making studies in special fields or in general surveys. Factors which should be considered before starting a survey are discussed and ways of securing information are given. The report contains an outline of subjects which may be studied in making a social survey, namely community history, health and sanitation, local government, education, religion, community organization, public welfare, and recreation. The authors say that "The social survey is a means of getting a quick picture of the organizations and social resources of a community. It is an inventory of the people and the organizations through which their social intercourse is carried on."

Rural Youth

Older youth in rural Minnesota [33] is a study of the characteristics, activities, plans, and needs of unmarried young people on Minnesota farms which attempts to measure the results of the Rural Youth Program begun in 1935 and to discover means for extending its scope and usefulness. In 14 townships in Brown and Fairbault Counties 408 personal interviews were held and in addition 152 questionnaires were received from club members throughout the State. The author concludes that any program for this group of young people should take into consideration the educational background, their interest in the opportunity for recreational and social development, their participation in local organization and their opportunity for leadership, their vocational choices and the advancement they have made toward those plans, their activities in 4-H Club work as a part of the extension program, the background of their parents, their present vocational opportunities.

Since the schedules revealed that comparatively few of the young people on farms are being reached by the Rural Youth Program, the author believes it is important for the Extension Service and other agencies to cooperate in (1) providing educational programs elastic enough to meet the needs of those who have completed only the eighth grade as well as those with additional schooling, (2) supplying recreational facilities which will promote social contacts, (3) giving greater opportunity for leadership in local organizations, (4) planning programs helpful in their chosen vocations, (5) reaching those who have not belonged to 4-H Clubs as well as the former members. Every attempt should be made by all agencies to bring young people into active participation in community activities and to cooperate in providing the necessary assistance.

Miscellaneous

An economic study of land utilization in New Castle County, Delaware [29] gives data useful in (1) locating areas submarginal for cropping purpose, (2) zoning rural areas, (3) directing people in the purchase of farms, (4) helping established farmers to make adjustments in the use of their land, (5) appraising farms for placing mortgage and operating loans, (6) determining location of improved farm-to-market roads, (7) deciding routes of power and telephone lines, (8) aiding farm-management studies, (9) estimating crop resources of the State, and (10) dealing with rural social problems.

About three-fifths of the land area is suited for agriculture, with approximately half of this used for intensive farming. About one-third of the land area is timber, brush, marsh, and open untillable land. Here a larger proportion of the farmers lacked previous experience in farming, supplemented their low farm income with nonagricultural work, were older in age, had larger families, with fewer sons becoming farmers, and with a smaller proportion of the children in school than the farmers in the better land classes.

A land classification map of the county is included with the report.

* * * * *

In Agricultural planning, its economic and social aspects [38] agricultural planning is considered as an activity to supplement and complement other channels of procedure and organization such as education generally, the Extension Service, farmers organizations, law and representative government. The purpose of all these activities is (1) to bring about discussion of national and local issues, (2) to formulate programs of action with respect to these issues, (3) to bring about action within the program, and finally (4) to encourage the acceptance of the action that has been democratically devised through study, discussion, and program adoption. The present planning program is in reality, little more than another channel and method to make democratic procedure function effectively in a democratic society. The distinct and unique contribution of agricultural planning should be in the direction of making effective use of research in the formulation of local, state, and national policy and programs.

This bulletin outlines general economic and social factors which planning groups need to consider. It indicates the data required and gives a summary of the readily available sources for these data for the United States as a whole and specifically for Montana.

* * * * *

Democracy comes to a cotton kingdom [75] is a general social and economic sketch of the development and experience of collectivized agriculture in the Laguna region Mexico. In this area which produces nearly half of Mexico's cotton crop, 160 000 peasants on 300 collective farms (ejidos) are building a new pattern for rural civilization, based on collective ownership, cooperative work, and economic self-government. Pointing out that the Laguna region before the reforms (1936) bore many resemblances to the cotton-producing area of the United States, Senior suggests the possibility of a similar solution for the problems of our own Southern landless agriculturists.

THE RURAL HEALTH FACILITIES OF MISSOURI

Because of the growing importance of studies of health and medical facilities, as well as the need for health and medical service, we asked Professor Lively to supply the following statement concerning the study which he has been conducting during the past year. The schedule which is being used is reproduced on the following pages.

The objective is to assemble accurate information regarding (1) the occurrence of medical and health facilities and the conditions under which they are presumably available to farm people, (2) the apparent need for medical and health services by the farm population, the extent to which they use the existing facilities and the costs of the services to them.

The aim has been to cover the State by means of sampling so as to obtain a clear knowledge of the variations occurring within the State. To this end, sampling is done (1) by cultural areas (see Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Research Bulletin No. 305) and (2) by socio-economic areas within the counties studied. Counties representative of each rural culture area are selected for study and the socio-economic subdivisions of each county are approximated by conferring with local officials. The number of farm families in each subdivision is estimated and each is sampled proportionately so as to obtain a 10 percent sample of all farm families in the county. In picking the families a contiguous area is covered within each subdivision.

The schedule taken includes the usual background information plus an illness record for each member of the household for the past 12 months. Each illness is followed through to determine what medical service was obtained, whence it came, and the cost. Certain data regarding the use of home remedies and patent medicines are also obtained, and beginning this summer a controlled interview calculated to reveal the opinions and attitudes of the family members regarding the medical and health situation will be conducted.

In addition to the family schedule, all practitioners (doctors, osteopaths, chiropractors, nurses) and all agencies such as hospitals and sanatoria are interviewed. In doing this, care must be taken not to alienate the members of the medical profession. Impartiality, fairness, and tact will obtain their cooperation.

Analysis of the data falls naturally into two related parts as per objectives (1) and (2) stated above. It is especially worthwhile for the analyst to keep before him the concept of *availability*. When are medical facilities available to a farm family? Is spatial proximity a sufficient criterion of availability? What sociological factors operate to condition the use of those facilities theoretically available, by the farm family? In what respects could the situation be improved to make the existing facilities more available?

With respect to publication, it is planned to issue a special, simple, and readable report for each county studied to be circulated largely within the county. Summary comparative analysis of several counties will hit a higher academic level.

1. Name _____

2. Area _____

2. County _____

1. Name	
2. Area	
3. County	

Schedule 30 _____ Date _____

1. If Farming: a. Acres Owned _____ b. Acres Rented _____ c. Total Acres Operated _____ 5. Years at This Place: _____ 6. Years in This Country: _____
 7. If Farming Part-time: Non-farm Occupation _____ 8. If Not Farming: Occupation _____

[illegible]

32. Cost of Drugs and Medicines:	a. Prescribed	b. Unprescribed	c. Total
34. List of Favorite Home Remedies:			
a.	d.	f.	
b.	e.	h.	
c.	i.	i.	
36. List of Patent Medicines Used During Past 12 Months:			
a.	d.	f.	
b.	e.	h.	
c.	i.	i.	

Y. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	31.0 A A	37. A B C	38. C R	39. P S A	40. A A A	41. W P A	42. Other
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[illegible][illegible]

VII. MATERNITY RECORD OF ALL WOMEN OF HOUSEHOLD DURING PAST 24 MONTHS

Patient's Number Col.	Given Name Col.	Room of Mother Col.	Date of Birth Col.	Place of Birth			By Whom Attended 92.	Location of Attendance 100.	Cost of			Total Cost 104.
				Hospital 94.	Home 95.	Other 96.			Physician 101.	Midwife 102.	Hospital 103.	
Total	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX				XXXXXX	XXXXXX				

108. Total Cost of All Medical Services

109. Total Cost of All Medical Services and Drugs

107. Total Cost All Practitioner Services

105. Total Cost of All Medical Services

100. Total Cost of All Medical Services and Drugs

107. Total Cost All Practitioner Services

NOTES

DIVISION NOTES

Achieving the titles of "father" and Ph. D. simultaneously is the recent accomplishment of two members of the staff. Homer Hitt completed the work at Harvard and Olaf Larson at Wisconsin. Both men cheerfully acknowledge the cooperation of their wives in the achievement of these titles.

Personnel Changes in the Division.

Homer Hitt, formerly in the Washington office, has resigned to return to the Louisiana State University where he will assist with teaching and research in rural sociology.

Donald McMurray, who has been working particularly on the rural youth studies in Ross County, Ohio, is resigning to enter newspaper work in Racine, Wisconsin.

Robert McNamara is planning to continue his graduate work at Ohio State University.

Karl Shafer, who has been working with the Flood Control program in the Little Rock area, has been called up for service in the Army.

Ernest Holcomb, who has been working in the Washington office on problems related to farm labor and tenancy, has transferred to the Division of Program Analysis and Development, where he is to work on southern agricultural problems as they are related to action programs of the Department. Although his work will be in a more general field, he will not completely give up his work in farm labor and tenure.

Glen Barton has joined the staff of the Division to carry on studies in farm labor. He has recently been doing graduate work at Harvard University.

Ralph Danhof, upon completing his work with the National Defense Commission, has been transferred to the Division of Program Analysis and Development. In his new capacity he will make an analysis of the effectiveness of the entire research program of the Bureau.

FEDERAL NOTES

The last quarterly report on "border count" issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Farm Security Administration points out that during the first three months of 1941, Arizona Plant Quarantine inspectors at the borders of the State counted 12,999 persons, members of parties they thought to be in need of manual employment, entering Arizona. California inspectors counted 19,846 such persons entering California during the first three months of 1941. The number entering Arizona via the eastern border during the first three months of 1941 was no greater than for a similar period in 1940, but there was a decrease in the number entering from California. At the same time there was a decided increase (4,615) in the number entering California from Arizona, an increase of 876 entering from Oregon, with a slight increase (67) from Nevada.

STATE NOTES

The following men now engaged in graduate work at the institutions named have been appointed to assistantships in the Department of Rural Sociology at Cornell University for the year 1941-42 Ward W. Bauder, University of Nebraska, Alfred P. Parsell, Syracuse University Harold Eugene Smith, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and Eugene A. Wilkening University of Missouri. Gerald T. Hudson, who has been assistant in rural sociology at the University of Illinois, has been appointed Extension Assistant. Raymond V. Novak, a graduate of the North Dakota Agricultural College, has been awarded a Henry Strong Denison fellowship.

* * * * *

V. P. I. reports that C. L. Folse, a graduate of Louisiana State University who has been teaching at Mississippi State College, has been appointed associate professor of rural sociology and will assist in teaching.

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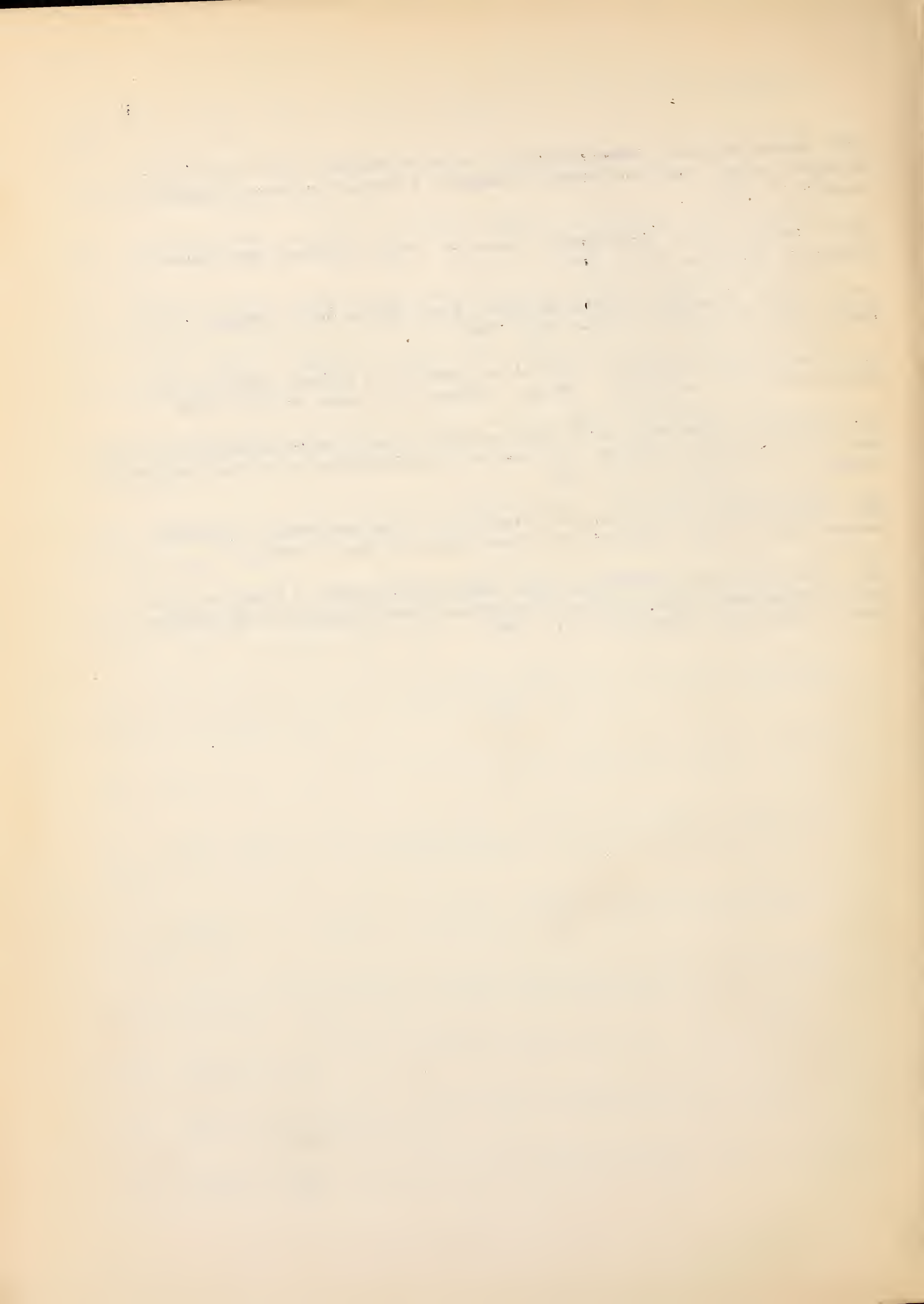
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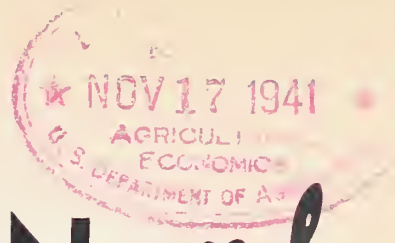
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FARM POPULATION *and* RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICUTURAL ECONOMICS
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CONTENTS

ANNUAL REPORT DIVISION OF FARM POPULATION AND RURAL WELFARE

	Page
I. National Defense	3
Farm Labor	3
Migration in Relation to Defense	6
II. Agricultural Planning	7
Community Delineation	7
General Service	10
III. Special Studies	13
Population	13
Migration of Farm Population	13
Rural Youth	17
Community Studies	18
A Community of Migrants	19
Rural Attitudes	22
Farm Labor	23
Farm Tenancy Studies	25
Aid to Distressed Groups	26
Levels of Living	29
Subsistence Homesteads	33
Miscellaneous Work	33
IV. Columbia Basin Joint Investigations	34
V. Conclusion	38



ANNUAL REPORT
DIVISION OF FARM POPULATION AND RURAL WELFARE
July 1, 1940 - June 30, 1941

INTRODUCTION

National defense and agricultural planning have been the major elements shaping the work of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare during this year. To meet the growing volume of requests for assistance arising out of these two sources, the work of the division has been so organized that major emphasis has been placed on short-time service projects. These are designed to secure information needed in particular local situations and to systematize and interpret data already available, that they may be used to meet immediate situations. Consequently, there has been less emphasis on the long-time research projects which were formerly a large part of the activities of the division.

Work relating to national defense has included compiling and analyzing data wanted by the National Defense Advisory Commission in its determination of locations for defense industries and the allocation of negotiated orders, as well as conducting surveys to ascertain the local labor situation and methods of meeting labor shortages. This defense work has also covered the development of techniques for making quick surveys of human resources in areas where the county committee wished to utilize available facilities and advantages for the location of some defense industry. Direct services to this program frequently involved assistance in organization of county and community committees. Where committees have been organized, aid was requested in making surveys to provide information on problems of local interest. This assistance was usually given through helping the local people to conduct their own surveys or in carrying out some or all of the phases and reporting to them on the findings.

In States in which the Agricultural College does not now have a staff in rural sociology, we have provided all the possible assistance in fulfilling requests for technical aid. But even in States with recognized staffs in rural sociology, the combined efforts of the State Colleges and our own staff were not sufficient to meet all the demands. Wherever feasible, our work has taken the form of developing, improving, and imparting to others the techniques and skills which are needed to carry on certain lines of investigation and inquiry.

In the community delincation work, for example, emphasis has been laid on teaching local workers the techniques that have been developed, so they might proceed "on their own." In the case of surveys of farm-labor shortages effort has been made to supply local groups with valid instruments for gauging the nature and extent of an alleged shortage as well as the measures that might be taken to meet it. Nonetheless, it has been necessary to use a large share of the available man power in service projects, and in several instances a worker has remained in one county to service the work of that committee for 6 months or more. This type of activity accomplishes more than the promotion of planning effort in the particular county in which the work is carried on. It provides

needed information and possibly some answers to questions of local importance, but its greater value is in the further development or refinement of techniques embodying farmer participation in problem analysis which can be widely applied over larger areas when similar problems are met.

Working under these conditions means that much of the research is directed toward immediate situations, and insofar as we have succeeded in carrying the local people through all stages of a project, it insures the maximum utility of the results in meeting the problems with which the local and State committees are wrestling. Sometimes it means the conduct of a pilot study, to demonstrate through concrete findings what services might be rendered through more comprehensive work. But with a staff that can meet only a small fraction of the requests for assistance that are constantly received, it means that the research projects to which attention is given are not dictated primarily by the logic of a carefully worked out scheme for filling in the gaps in our knowledge of some field of sociological phenomena, or by the requirements of trustworthy sampling procedures. On the other hand, it does subject the hypotheses on which a project rests, as well as all the data and the findings, to the rigid test of making sense to the people who are in the middle of it -- and it has opened opportunities to do certain phases of research projects which now have value to the local people because they have gone through the preliminary steps with us.

In the long run, this should mean better research findings and projects more definitely directed toward problems that have arisen out of practical experience and thus are the ones to which research can contribute most. Given time, the isolated studies probably can be fitted into the logical scheme which the research worker would set up for a study, and with the growth of the agricultural planning program the individual soundings will eventually yield series that meet the requirements of trustworthy sampling procedures.

It is a matter of emphasis, rather than alternatives. We have attempted to do justice to the demands of the agricultural planning programs and the other day-by-day demands that have been made upon us, in the belief that this was the primary business in hand. We are concerned, however, with the continued attempt to fit the findings from these localized studies into a scheme which will permit generalizations that will fill gaps in existing knowledge. We are also concerned with building up the body of techniques and interpretation which will permit more adequate use of the materials that become available from the sources at hand.

If the technical training that a group of professional workers has had is to be of maximum service it should enable them to see problems in ways that will suggest data needed for their solution, provide them with techniques for the valid interpretation of the findings, and furnish a framework of reference against which to project the local and immediate problems which will place them in their proper perspective and permit of some anticipation of problems that are likely to arise later, even though they are still hidden from the view of the person who lacks this professional training.

This dual approach -- meeting immediate situations as they arise, and attempting to fit the findings so obtained into the body of scientific knowledge -- will be reflected in the work reported. In view of the emergency character of the situation in which we have been working this year, this report is devoted more largely to activities than to definitive findings.

I. NATIONAL DEFENSE

Questions growing directly out of the needs of national defense have included those related to alleged shortages of farm labor, migration to obtain employment in defense industries, the location of industry, planning for the people displaced from agriculture through purchase of their lands for industrial or military purposes, planning for the incorporation of defense industry into the local area, meeting the impacts of the European War upon agriculture, and planning for a post-defense works program.

Farm Labor

In response to a request in connection with the Department's study of priorities for farm machinery a summary of the supply of farm laborers was prepared. This memorandum pointed out that reports from 45 of the 48 States indicate that shortages of regular or year-round laborers exist in 17 States. Seasonal labor shortages are expected in all areas except in cotton, corn, and self-sufficing areas. Cotton areas of Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona may experience some seasonal shortages. Expected shortages of seasonal laborers, in all instances, are based upon the assumption of normal yields, and, in certain areas, upon that of competition between areas for labor. The expectation in the case of Texas is based upon a known reduction of Mexican migrants, late planting in the lower Rio Grande Valley, and a reduction of the number of regular farm families. In Arkansas, the expectation of seasonal shortage is based upon the anticipation of a reduction of seasonal laborers from Memphis and nearby upland areas. No reports are available for Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Idaho.

Maintenance of an adequate farm-labor supply has been of major concern to planning committees at the county and State levels during recent months. The rapidly changing situation has required the development of techniques that will reflect the situation. The regional representatives of the division have been appointed area leaders in charge of farm labor studies, and in that capacity they have worked with the subcommittees on farm labor in those States which have organized such subcommittees. They have taken an active part in preparing the reports on farm labor which were part of the unified State reports. This involved working with State and local agencies in collecting information and helping to devise procedures whereby State Employment Services and other agencies can develop systems of continuous reporting. To assist farm labor subcommittees in making surveys that would supply valid information concerning local situations,

a one-page schedule was developed and made available to the State Committees. It has been used in a number of instances, with some State agency doing the collecting and tabulating. Instructions for enumeration, tabulation, and summarization have been prepared so that the results may be useful in providing the information as uniform from one area to another, as well as to insure prompt completion of the work so that the data will be of use in rapidly changing situations.

As a result of this approach, many of the County and State farm labor subcommittees have developed a new appreciation of the situation, and have made more thorough and comprehensive investigations of the possibility of meeting the demand from local sources. Alleged shortages have been set in their proper proportions in terms of actual employment possibilities rather than in terms of exaggerated rumors, and the possibility of meeting demands through curtailment of WPA employment, relief, or through other temporary expedients, has been thoroughly canvassed.

Direct assistance in the conduct of surveys has been given in the States of Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, New Mexico, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Arizona, and California. Discussions have been held with committees in other States, looking forward to meeting possible demands there. The series of farm-labor reconnaissance surveys we had conducted in both 1939-40 and 1940-41, in all parts of the country, provided a basis for quick service to a number of State Committees. In 22 counties, representing important types of farming areas, the earlier surveys were rechecked to provide up-to-date information, as well as a measure of the changes that had taken place.

Most of the State committees which have been concerned with the problem have not anticipated Statewide shortages but serious localized shortages have been anticipated, and in some cases machinery has been developed to meet the needs. Through the work done by these committees a closer integration of State agencies dealing with possible sources of labor supply has been developed, and in several instances work with the Employment Service and the Public Assistance agencies has led to meeting an apparent labor shortage, as was the case in northern New Jersey and the Philadelphia area.

Although the major impetus for the farm labor subcommittees was the threatened labor shortage, these committees have not been limited to that problem. In California, for example, it seems probable now that concern with the farm-labor situation will provide a partial basis for an agricultural planning program in that State. The unified State reports prepared this year also reflect a growing concern with other aspects of the farm-labor problem, ranging from better articulation of assistance programs with the needs for farm labor, to the possibility of providing year-round employment, recognition of the year-round earnings of the laborers as of primary importance, and the possibility of extension of social security legislation to farm laborers. In the study of shortages we have been able to assist in broadening the view to other aspects of the farm-labor question. It can be readily predicted that as shortages in farm labor develop in many areas, our aid in analysis of the situation as well as in possible solutions will expand rapidly.

Farm-labor problems have been most acute in the Far Western States, where there has been a surplus of farm labor during the last 10 years but where the situation has been rapidly changing during recent months. Defense activity in some of the Pacific States is on such a scale as approximately to double the number of wage earners in manufacturing and mechanical industries over the number so employed in 1939. Allied and service industries are also expanding. These activities, together with the expansion of the armed forces, have meant a substantial withdrawal from the supply of farm-labor. In the intensive large-scale agricultural areas of the West, farm labor is a residual occupation into which people crowd during times of depression, but from which they withdraw when alternative employment opportunities are available, as at present. Although it is not apparent that there has been a sufficient withdrawal to create a general shortage of farm-laborers in the Far Western States, the situation calls for more effective utilization of the available supply if serious shortages in some areas are to be avoided.

The characteristic means of meeting a threatened labor shortage in the Pacific States has been to import laborers or to encourage migration. But in the present situation, with the possibility that much of the defense employment will be temporary, a similar policy might leave a large extent of unemployment when the industrial workers are released. To avoid contributing to a large migration on a narrow and impermanent economic basis, and to the possibility of ultimate desperate and widespread unemployment, it seems desirable that plans be made for as efficient a distribution and utilization of the available labor supply as can be achieved.

This requires (1) reliable current information on the supply-demand situation by areas and by time periods, and (2) a placement service in which both workers and employers have confidence and to which both groups and other public agencies give full cooperation.

Working through the farm labor subcommittees as part of the agricultural planning program, we have assisted in developing the cooperation of local agencies, and the organizational as well as technical phases of initiating a farm-labor program designed to meet the threatened scarcity. However, because of restricted personnel we have been able to meet only the most urgent requests although to follow up others would have facilitated the emergency program and contributed ultimately to knowledge and understanding of the long-time aspects of farm labor. We have had to refuse virtually all requests that we conduct surveys of shortages in individual counties, but have referred them back to local agencies to whom we have given technical counsel.

A number of local situations merit study. It is reported, for example, that in Kern County, Calif., a group of farmers have been cooperating for several years in shifting labor back and forth among the farms; the California State Committee felt that a study of the means by which this was done would point the way for comparable cooperative use of farm labor in other areas.

Drought with low prices, and the rapidity with which this combination developed in many areas, kept the volume of requests for assistance in studies of farm-labor shortages from growing more rapidly than it did. Large increases in requests for assistance are expected this fall and next spring. From present indications, farm production in the 1942 season may face a really acute labor problem and plans should be prepared during the next few months to meet it.

Migration in Relation to Defense

Closely related to the problem of farm-labor shortages is the migration to defense and allied employment in the Far Western States. Defense employment opportunities have influenced migration of three agricultural groups: (1) those recently employed as hired laborers but who are not yet established in any locality, (2) recently settled farmers on small farms with small equities, and (3) migrants into the Far West who have been looking for farm work or a chance to settle on cheap land. These three groups have evidently in many instances been moving to centers of defense employment on the basis of hope and anticipation, rather than actual knowledge or assurance that jobs for which they are qualified would be available. Problems of housing, schooling, public assistance, and other social services at the points of reception have been the consequence. Over and above the problems at the points of concentration there have been the related depletion of labor supply, desertion of small farms, and perhaps most important of all, aggravation of what may ultimately be serious problems of unemployment and readjustment.

In response to urgent requests from the FSA, USHA, and the Tolan Committee on Defense Migration, two surveys have been started. One is a resurvey of the shacktowns of rural California which were intensively studied in 1939, as well as a check in auto courts and grower camps where the most mobile of the agricultural populations are found. In addition, a series of spot field checks is now under way in rural areas in Oregon and Washington to learn the nature and extent of this migration. The current counts of persons entering California in need of manual employment and of the inhabitants of the FSA migratory labor camps, and the current survey of employment of residents of these camps, are providing valuable related information.

Problems of families displaced in areas that are needed for military or industrial purposes have engaged the attention of several local committees. As a result of work done last year in aiding the Committee in Wayne County, Mo., to work out a program for families displaced through the construction of a dam, assistance was requested in making a similar study and developing similar plans for the families in the areas taken over by the 7th Crops Area Army Camp in Pulaski County, Mo., for the Weldon Springs Ordnance Plant in St. Charles County, Mo. Schedules are taken from each family to learn whether it will need help in relocation, the nature of the assistance required, and the characteristics, skills, and experience of those who will need help. The information was turned over to the local committee which then decided upon the agency to which each family should be referred, and the type of assistance called for. Similar projects have been carried on near Burlington, Iowa, and at Fort Riley, Kansas; and in four areas in Arkansas. Through preparing schedules and collecting information, it has been possible to provide operating agencies and local committees with the data needed for working out individualized plans of assistance for the families displaced, and to aid in their relocation under circumstances adapted to their needs and abilities.

From a number of areas requests have come for information regarding population shifts in relation to the needs of groups planning for national defense. Data are needed as to the number, distribution, and characteristics of population in the areas available for national defense efforts, including labor for industrial work, labor to operate the present agricultural plant of the area, and the sources and characteristics of the population now migrating.

In Childress County, Tex., the Land Use Planning Committee requested a complete study of their human and natural resources, to aid them in developing a plan for assisting defense and alleviating the economic distress within the county. In cooperation with other divisions in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the county agent, and the members of the committee, schedules were developed. The county committee assumed responsibility for their collection, and we are now analyzing the information. The major problem was to find the size and characteristics of the population available for nonagricultural employment which might be developed there, as part of the National defense effort and post-defense works program.

In some localities where plants for industrial production in the defense program are now completed, or nearing completion, we have been requested by the Office of Production Management to ascertain the quantity of unskilled labor which might be drawn from surrounding agricultural areas without injury to farming operations. Three surveys of this kind are under way and others will be inaugurated shortly.

In response to the request of the National Resources Planning Board, the division has assisted in carrying out experimental area analyses. In several of the regions this has involved the assembly of information on population, relief trends, occupational distribution, and employment and unemployment.

II. AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

Implementing of the agricultural planning program through research and organizational services has again been dominant in the activities of the division. As these committees are providing one of the chief devices whereby farming people are making adjustments to the needs of the defense effort, to promote the planning program is to contribute to a democratic approach to the problems associated with defense.

Members of the division staff have participated in State and local planning staff conferences, State planning committee meetings, and joint Land Grant-BAE Committee meetings, and have had many individual meetings with planning committee members, federal, State, and county workers, and others. These conferences and interviews have clarified the significance in agricultural planning of dependable and understandable data regarding people, their migrations, institutions, and modes of living. In this way a contribution was made to the concept of planning as a dynamic process, and county and State committees were assisted in giving consideration to problems relating to the people by and for whom the planning is being done.

Community Delineation

Three major types of activity have been carried on in relation to agricultural planning: (1) community delineation and organizational work, (2) general service work, and (3) conducting specialized studies at the request of planning groups. The distinction is one of convenience; in any county all three types may be going on at the same time.

Both community delineation and organizational work have been carried on widely ever since the agricultural planning program has been under way. The demands for them grow out of the recognition that if representative and effective county committees are to be organized there must be some knowledge of the sub-groups within the county which need to be recognized if the planning is to represent the thinking of the people, and if the planned action is to follow the deliberations of the committees. The most effective subdivision of the county which has been found is that into communities and neighborhoods, for these represent the "natural" social groupings within the county. They provide a basis for representation, and in turn a basis for organization of the two-way transmission of suggestions and recommendations for action between the county committees and the local farmers. To identify and outline neighborhoods and communities thus lays the basis for an effective organization for promoting the planning program. By utilizing the existing informal groupings that have been developed, the work of planning lays a stronger basis for local activity, as well as the groundwork for integrated functioning of operating agencies at the local level. Where localism is strong, as in a large part of rural America, these local units have been found to be effective.

In those States in which this work has been extensive, the proposed expansion of the planning work into the remaining counties will involve requests for this community delineation before the next steps are taken. In a number of areas, county committees have been reorganized after the community delineation was completed. During the last 2 years, with the assistance of farm people and their leaders, we have mapped nearly 1,800 communities and 11,000 neighborhoods in 163 counties in 29 States.

In these studies, comparisons were made between the various administrative areas in use in the counties and the natural neighborhood and community areas. Just as the Nation is divided into a multitude of regions by the various federal agencies, so the counties are frequently divided into a series of smaller units for the purposes of the agricultural action agencies working within them. These studies show a lack of agreement in smaller areas as defined for the action agencies, and they show that these areas have been outlined without regard to the "natural" groupings. It is expected that, as this situation is brought to the attention of the county committees, they will take action to insure greater uniformity in the bases for representation within the county. These units would also serve as effective subareas for the activities of such agencies as the AAA, and FSA -- more effective than the rather arbitrary subdivisions which are in use in some of the counties.

An attempt to keep up with all the requests for this type of service would require the services of the full staff of the division. Simplified techniques have been developed so that the basic techniques can be quickly imparted to other workers in the respective States. These individuals, in turn, have done the work in their own States as the need for it arose, after the first demonstration by the division's staff.

These services have yielded results locally in the form of more effective organization for planning and action, and they have also yielded information about community organization in all parts of the country. While it serves primarily to provide an effective basis for local work, it has led to requests for further information, such as the relationship between white and Negro communities and neighborhoods, the characteristics and role of community leadership,

the structure of the local community, means of finding new leaders and getting them to assume responsibility, the relationship of these communities to the work of the operating agencies which have local committees to advise on their work. Consequently, the delineation in itself is only a step in the total process of analyzing the community, and of utilizing the knowledge gained in promoting a program of democratic planning.

Problems connected with obtaining a sufficient number of capable farmer leaders in agricultural planning have been given attention and we expect to make this work more intensive during 1941-42. With the goal of a maximum participation of local people in democratic planning, and with a serious curtailment of professional leadership for the year ahead, greater reliance than heretofore must be placed on the local leadership of farm men and women if the program is to become a vital factor in the lives of rural people.

Advisory service to agricultural planning committees on organizational problems has frequently begun with conferences with the LCC-BAE Committee, Extension Service Leaders, BAE State representatives and county agents, as well as meetings with county and other agricultural planning committees. These meetings began with the question of arriving at effective methods of committee organization for democratic functioning. Alternative methods for securing representative membership and forceful leadership are explored and analyzed. A part of the process consists of going into the field with some of the people and with them assisting community and county committees to solve their problems with respect to representation, organization, and functioning.

The first step in meeting with community and county committees is a clarification of the nature and functions of such groups. Emphasis is laid on the idea of the two-way channel to be created by the planning process between farm families on the one hand and the public agencies on the other. The responsibilities of committee members to and for their particular constituencies are pointed out and emphasized.

At this point, the committees begin discussion of the problems of greatest interest in their communities. When a problem which is pressing and prevalent throughout the area arises, the need for concerted action is pointed out. This usually leads to a consideration of how representative the committee actually is. A map showing roads, schools, stores, churches, and other landmarks becomes useful, for by these, committee members quickly outline the neighborhoods in which they live. These delineations are checked with other committeemen and definite boundaries for neighborhoods and communities are determined then or as a result of later field work. Out of this process an indication of the effectiveness of the committee as a representative body is developed.

In one community, this process showed that the previous conceptions of the community held by the county agent were definitely incorrect. One neighborhood which had been arbitrarily assigned to a certain community was seen to belong to another and to be entitled to representation on its committee. Furthermore, four neighborhoods that had been considered as a separate community were found -- in terms of associations, interests, trade, church, and schools -- to be part of another community. Steps were then taken to correct the omissions in representation which this process had disclosed.

This incident reported from a county in Idaho could be duplicated in the reports from other counties in all parts of the country.

General Service

Frequently the delineation is only the first step in a series of services which assist the county committee in studying problems that are of special concern. In a number of counties, staff members have been available for an extended period to work with or for the local committees.

For example, the Colorado LGC-BAE Committee requested assistance for such work in Washington County, Colo., to be done in cooperation with the WPA and the Experiment Station. A staff member was detailed. His first duty was to delineate the 35 neighborhoods and 20 communities of the county, and to show how they might be used for the guidance of any organization of the county for agricultural planning or defense. He then aided in developing the organization of the community committees and served as their agent in collecting information on population trends in the county as they affected school needs, and in a consideration of health and recreational facilities. These led to the development of hot school lunches, provision for shower baths in one of the school buildings, and the drawing of plans for a community building. As a participant observer in the development of a planning organization in the county, he was able to demonstrate to the workers the importance of breaking up problems into their elements and attacking each segment at the community level through study and discussion groups, the need for enlisting certain institutions and agencies in the planning work, the value of functional committees, the use of local talent in programs, the need for visual aids and graphic presentation, the importance of keeping people in one area advised of developments in others, and of assuming responsibility for local action. Finally he conducted local leadership training schools to facilitate the planning program.

In Yell County, Ark., a cooperative study was begun at the request of the State Committee. It included the delineation of the natural social groupings in the county with special attention to church and other institutional services, standards of living, and composition of the rural population. In addition, some data were collected on health conditions and facilities and the amount and kinds of Government relief as well as other subsidy payments received by rural residents of the county. Data were secured from official records, and through interviews. The results showed the neighborhood and community groupings within the county and, for each of these areas, the tenure of farm operators, extent of attendance at high schools, extent of church attendance, and variations in the amount of public-assistance payments. These facts have served as the basis of discussions by the community and county committees.

In Washington County, R. I., a study of population and relationships of population and land was undertaken at the request of the State Committee. In the most rural township one-third of the open-country residents do no farming at all. Six out of ten of the residents either make no use of their land for farming or confine their efforts to backyard production. Seven out of ten who are growing some products report no cash sale. Among them there is evidence of a decrease in even these activities during the last 5 years. There has been a tendency to incorporate smaller units into larger estates and wildlife preserves, which has resulted in larger units but in no increase in farming activity. Most of the

households depend upon nonagricultural pursuits for the major share of their cash incomes, principally wages earned by the head of the household. In one out of six households the wife also contributed to the family earnings. More than half the households had changed location since 1929, but most of the moves were within the town. City-born persons living in the town did very little farming, and most of the farming of the village-born was subsistence or backyard production. Two-thirds of the households had no member who attended meetings of any organization, half the families received no periodical, and half received no daily paper. Commercial farmers had the highest degree of social participation, and nonfarming residents were next, with part-time farmers reporting the least. Obviously the part-time farmers present problems in relation to land use and community organization in that area.

In Ross County, Ohio, the community delineation was done in connection with the study of rural youth which had been carried on during a large part of the year. The rural youth themselves initiated the request for this work, and the neighborhoods as delineated will be recognized by the youth council in their program development. The larger project for a study of rural youth was carried on in cooperation with the Ross County Older Youth Group, the Extension Service, the Experiment Station, the NYA, and the American Youth Commission. The purpose was to obtain a dual basis for the building of programs for rural youth in the various land areas of the county by finding the distribution, age, and sex of the rural young people; their educational achievement and needs; employment history; attitude, and vocational outlook; extent, direction, and reasons for migration in recent years; illness and health facilities; nature, extent, and location of social participation; and the existing employment opportunities. A countywide council of youth agencies was established with a full-time executive to coordinate action programs, largely as a result of the interest of the rural leaders who had taken part in the rural youth study. The findings in the reports from the youth survey are being used as study material by this council and groups affiliated with it. Three outstanding needs of rural youth were outlined: (1) need for additional school opportunities, both vocational and other, (2) need for social activities through participation in formal organizations and through recreation, and (3) a need for fuller participation in community affairs.

In trying to meet these needs, the simple presentation of the survey findings came first. Significant data were put into bar-charts and pictorial presentation, and these have been the subject matter for discussion groups, which have sought to develop an action program through local effort. At present there are organizations in four communities and a fifth is ready to start. During last winter and spring these organizations sponsored combined project and recreation activities. The oldest organization sponsored several group projects, including auto mechanics, rug weaving, handicrafts, and woodwork. At present, this group continues a weaving project with the girls, while the boys are carrying through a defense training class in general metal work, meeting three hours an evening, five evenings a week. Plans for the fall and winter provide for three project meetings and one recreational meeting each month. With the presentation of the results of this survey, the division's work on this project is completed. Local agencies with the assistance indicated will carry forward the action.

Following an initial study of community delineation and organization and of rural-relief problems in Hand County, S. D., reported last year, a staff member has remained available to work with the local committee. Efforts have been

concerned chiefly with: (1) a study of the school situation, and (2) levels and standards of living of farm families. This work was done through local agencies; the professional employee assisted in outlining the problem and the data desired, in supervising clerical workers made available for the purpose, and in preparing preliminary reports which were later revised in the light of the discussions of the subcommittees to whom they were submitted. The school survey showed the sharp decline in total population and in the number of young children, the decline in enrollment in elementary schools at the same time that the enrollment in high schools is increasing, and the need for reorganization of the rural-school services to avoid the costs which grow out of the large proportion of very small schools maintained in the county. The family-living study is still under way. The Home Demonstration Agent helps to collect the necessary information. Under her guidance groups of farm women throughout the county met to discuss desirable standards of living, and filled in schedules about levels of living actually prevailing in the area. The analysis and eventual local use will closely follow similar work done in Maine last year, and will result in discussion of the question of how local agencies can assist the families in reaching the standard of living considered desirable in the area.

County agricultural planning committees have requested information of many kinds. To meet part of their needs, arrangements have been made to provide data from the Census in a way to help in interpreting local problems. Summaries of available data, along with brief interpretive statements, have been supplied to county and State committees on request. But data available from secondary sources are not sufficient to meet their needs. Virtually all of the specialized studies listed below were undertaken in response to requests from committees, or of some operating agency at the Washington, regional, or State level. In a few instances the origin does not trace back to a direct request but, as in the case of the studies of migration to the West Coast, the project was begun in anticipation of such requests.

The attitudes and social organization of the people in a locality are of primary importance in determining the way in which a unified agricultural program works out. In turn, these activities are certain to modify local attitudes and social organization. To see clearly how this process operates and how it both helps and hinders the promotion of change, an intensive study of Greene County, Ga., was started. Detailed studies of this county had been made in 1927-28 and 1933-34, so that a background of information is available about the situation before the present programs began. Emphasis is to be placed on a comparison of FSA families in 1940-41 and those not on FSA, to see to what extent the FSA families have changed their farming and living practices in accordance with the recommendations made for them.

By comparing the situation at present with that known to have existed in the past, it will be possible to see to what extent the families not on FSA have also changed. The attitudes of all groups in the county toward the new agricultural programs and the extent to which they have been fully accepted are to be studied, and the results will be helpful in showing how fundamental changes can be brought about most effectively. Although major emphasis will be placed on FSA programs, attention will be given to the work of other agencies taking part in the Unified Agricultural Program.

III. SPECIAL STUDIES

Population

There is an increasing consciousness of the importance of population changes, the characteristics of the population, and trends as affected by migration and natural increase. Agricultural planning committees are finding that this information is basic to their considerations, and as they become more concerned with problems relating to national defense their interest in population material grows. This is one of the oldest fields of endeavor of the division and interest in the materials is constantly increasing.

As a considerable volume of population information is being collected by the State and national censuses, much time has been devoted to analysis of these sources, and to advising with the Bureau of the Census on the tabulations that would be most valuable in connection with the 1940 Census materials. In addition, to the over-all analyses of national data to ascertain trends, there is a continuing flow of materials to answer specific requests, from county and State committees, operating agencies, private citizens, organizations, and so forth. This has required continuing study of the data. Making data available has been an important function. The analysis, by minor civil divisions, of the data collected by the Kansas State Census, a special project undertaken at the request of the State Committee, was completed.

Migration of Farm Population

Interest has been increasing in migration, and in the problems of settlers in new areas, as well as the community problems in those areas which are losing migrants and those which are gaining them. In response to developments related to national defense this interest has been intensified. Work relating to these subjects will increase in importance this year. Migration from country to city, and the annual fluctuations in the volume of this movement have long been studied by the division, and the annual estimates of farm population and of this movement were continued, along with cooperative projects with 14 State Experiment Stations to develop similar estimates for their States. The results of the 1940 Census have made it necessary to revise the figures previously published for 1930-40; this revision should be completed early in 1942. However, there is no reason to doubt the earlier conclusion that migration from farms during the 1930's was considerably less than during the 1920's, and that increases in farm population were largest in the poorest areas. On the other hand, the better land areas, continued to send out migrants, partly because they provided their potential migrants with training that enabled them to compete for employment, partly because of factors making for a displacement of population from commercial agriculture, and partly because of the droughts in large sections of the Great Plains.

Migration to the Far Western States: Studies of the population exchange between the Great Plains and the Far Western States have been in progress. Field work has just been completed on a survey in Oklahoma, attempting to find the volume and characteristics of the migrants who left, their destinations, and the extent to which they were replaced by persons moving into the areas they left. A similar

study in the Northern Great Plains which was done earlier, showed a large turnover, with immigrants partially compensating for outmigrants, a predominance of short-distance moves, a progressive shift of population from the farms to the villages of the area, and very little return from the Far Western States.

Studies of migration to the Western States have used several approaches. Through the cooperation of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine of California and Arizona, the B.A.E. receives currently the figures on number of persons entering these States who appear "to be in need of manual employment." This series has now been analyzed for a period of more than 5 years in the case of California, and it is believed that it reflects the trend of the movement to and from these States. The movement showed a considerable increase early in 1941, and figures for the most recent months are in excess of those reported for the same period a year ago. That this is primarily a movement westward is apparent from a comparison of the figures for Arizona and California. The numbers entering California from Arizona are about equal to the numbers entering Arizona at its eastern border, and the number entering Arizona from California is only a fraction of the number who enter California from Arizona.

Studies of migrants in the Far Western States, which this Bureau has been conducting for the last 2 years are being concluded, and reports are almost ready for publication. These data, based on the records obtained through the cooperation of the school authorities, are showing that the migration into the Far Western States during the 1930's was not unprecedentedly large, but in the case of California was less than during the preceding decade; that the migrants did not come from any particular occupational, social, or economic group, but rather were a cross section of the population of the area from which they came; that the movement was not an aimless wandering but rather the purposive endeavor to seek reestablishment in a new economic environment; and that there was a net shift from farm to nonfarm occupations and residence.

In the case of California, the migration differed from that of earlier years as there was a larger proportion from the Southern Plains States; the movement was concentrated in the latter half of the decade; there was an uneven distribution of migrants within the State, creating exceptionally heavy burdens of absorption in some areas; and the migrants came into a highly restricted economic environment, increasing the heavy load of public assistance. In both California and Arizona, the former farm operators found it difficult to establish themselves as operators -- a large proportion either entered nonagricultural occupations or became farm laborers.

Findings for California and Arizona were similar in general, but differed in respect to the permanence of the residence of the new arrivals. In California there was an indication of a high degree of permanence, but in Arizona there was evidence of a rapid turnover of transitional population which stopped briefly on the way West, and there was also a considerable volume of transiency.

Adjustment of Migrants: The adjustment of the migrants to their new locations has been studied in both California and Washington. In California the living conditions of more than 1,000 families who had settled in the rural shantytowns were investigated. Most of these came from Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri. Before migration they were a relatively stable group and their migration to California was purposive and direct. Large proportions of those

resettled in rural communities found nonagricultural employment. But in general, family incomes were low; in 1938-39 families engaged principally in agricultural labor reported \$650; those in canning, packing, and processing of agricultural products, \$860; those in nonagricultural industries, \$1,050; and those dependent upon public assistance, \$600. The attempt to locate permanently is indicated by the fact that approximately one-half of the families studied have bought or are buying cheap real estate. All the financial progress this group has made is tied up in equities in these residential properties, the average value of which was \$470, in 1939. WPA and other public assistance agencies have been a powerful influence in assisting the group to make necessary adjustments.

In a study in Yakima County, Wash. (results published as a bulletin by the State Agricultural Experiment Station) the problems of settlers in that agricultural valley are examined. New settlers who are dependent upon labor incomes face a combination of seasonal employment and public assistance. Numerous seasonal jobs of short duration attract persons to the valley and public assistance enables them to stay. It is difficult to visualize any future change that would appreciably reduce the seasonal employment which is now characteristic of the agriculture of the area. With so narrow an economic base for settlement there are serious problems of housing, sanitation, provision of community facilities, and absorption of the new settlers into the communities, which require the attention of local leaders.

Another study of new settlers is carried on as part of the Yazoo Backwater Areas study, conducted cooperatively with other divisions of the BAE and with other agencies. It is concerned with the origins, patterns of settlement, family composition, standards of living, and community adjustments of settlers on the new ground of the Mississippi Delta.

Population Pressure: The absorption of new settlers is proving difficult in some areas while others are losing population so rapidly that serious problems of adjustment are created; and there are still other areas in which the rates of natural increase are developing a pressure of population on resources. In some, a reduction in the available natural resources has brought intensification of the problems. In the Slick Community in Oklahoma, for instance, a considerable number of people were stranded after a short-lived oil boom. Levels of living of these remaining families are very low, and many are subsisting on WPA employment or some other form of public subsidy.

The relationship of population to local resources, and the growth of population as well as means by which population may be adjusted to resources, is the subject of a current study in Warren County, Iowa, and requests for a similar study have been received from Wyoming.

Utah, with its continuing high rate of natural increase, has requested a study of the situation to learn what the results of the continuation of population growth in the face of fixed resources and inelastic economic opportunities may be. Farms are being subdivided. There is a belief that the export of population is drawing heavily from among the most energetic and best educated rural youth. The first step was to make a comprehensive survey through the cooperation of the school system in an attempt to locate areas from which migrants had gone in larger numbers, and to learn something of the characteristics of the migrants, as well as their

destinations. About 28,000 schedules providing data for 21,000 families and 75,000 individuals over 15 years of age, have been received. Tabulation for a sample of men who are 18 to 35 years old indicates that more than 11 percent had left the State during the 2 years ending January 5, 1941, one-third of them joining the army, and another third reported as working in defense industries. Final tabulations of this study are now under way.

Social Effects of Migration: The effect of population changes on local social institutions has been a matter of concern to a number of Planning Committees. The study of population trends in relation to school facilities in Hand County, S. D., was mentioned. Similar requests were received from Ward and Burke Counties, N. D. In Ward County the survey showed a declining school population with an increasing school cost per pupil. Need for reorganization of the school system to meet the present and future demands is evident. Preliminary results for Burke County indicate a similar situation.

Population Changes: Displacement of population due to Government action has been of concern in connection with defense activities; in several areas studies of the extent of the displacement have begun. The work in Wayne County, Mo., where purchase of a dam site displaced farm families, has pointed to techniques whereby local planning groups cooperating with action agencies may prevent the situation from becoming critical. In McCurtain County, Okla., the SCS has asked assistance in analyzing the characteristics of the population living in an area of land purchased for retirement from agriculture. Analysis is now under way showing the racial and tenure distribution of the residents, as well as the characteristics of their farming and other occupational activities. Through the public schools, data were obtained showing family composition, distance from school, education and occupation of family members, and residential mobility of the families. When the analysis is completed the results will be turned over to the SCS who will work out suitable alternatives for the families involved.

In contrast to the usual word from the Plains States and most other agricultural areas, the Greeley County, Kansas, Land Use Planning Committee reached the conclusion that an increase in farming population might be beneficial. They believe they have an undetermined number of young men who would like to farm but have not been able to start. In addition, there are many tenants who should become owners, for, as the Committee points out, absentee ownership is a grave hazard to the stability of their land. They have asked for a survey of their human and social resources to help them in formulating a program of community organization that will stabilize both their people and the land. This study will probably begin early in 1942.

To be in a position better to interpret the Census findings that show decreases in the farm population of the Plains States along with increases in their village population, the division inaugurated a reconnaissance study of the movement of farm operators to villages in the Great Plains late in the year. Findings already indicate an area in the Southern Plains in which there are a large number of town farmers, that is, farm operators who live in towns and operate nearby farms. But the number of "suitcase farmers," who live at a considerable distance from their farms, seems to have declined. In the Northern Plains a considerable seasonal movement to the villages to take advantage of village schools has been found, and in parts of the area many former farmhouses have been moved into the villages. The analysis of the data should be completed early in the spring of 1942.

Rural Youth

Progress has been made on youth surveys in Ross County, Ohio; in Blackford, Hancock, LaPorte, Monroe, and Orange Counties in Indiana; in Branch County, Mich.; Randolph County, Ill.; Ward and Grand Forks Counties, N. D.; and eight towns in three counties in Massachusetts. These surveys are an outgrowth of the planning program. They include several significant aspects which differ somewhat from those of other youth studies. The data cover the usual items of number, age, education, occupational experience, and preferences of rural youth; and for those who wish to farm, the amount of available capital, the economic status, and other items designed to be helpful in vocational guidance. In addition, information is obtained on conveniences in the homes, on recreation, health, and so forth. One significant departure is that the work is done by the older rural youth themselves, usually through an older youth group organized by the county agent or by a 4H club leader. The information has been collected efficiently, and the interest of the young people in the findings has been increased.

In addition, there is a survey of the farming opportunities for young men. As a result of interviews with well-informed local farmers, every farm in their local area is classified with reference to prospective changes in personnel during the next 5 years and the prospect of absorbing a son as partner or hired man, or of absorbing another young man as hired man or as operator. In most of the county studies the number of prospective farm openings due to death, retirement, or changes in land tenure, appear to be sufficient to provide for the young men who wish to farm and are competent to do so. Part of the work includes learning the present location and occupation of all graduates of the eighth grade of the rural schools who are now of the age covered by the survey.

At every stage information is turned back to the youth organizations that are cooperating, as well as to educational and other authorities concerned with vocational guidance and training. The report is first issued in mimeographed form and distributed to the youth organizations of the county, the county agricultural planning committee, AAA committeemen, interested farmers and farm women, and school officials and teachers, for discussion and the development of appropriate programs of activities.

As the primary purpose of these surveys is to place information about the local situation in the hands of the young people themselves, emphasis has been placed on local use. Some 2,500 copies of the preliminary report of the survey in Blackford County, Ind., were distributed and another mimeographed publication based on this survey has been issued to show how the material can be used in teaching civics, and in vocational guidance in the public schools of the county.

Although no other counties in this group have carried the work so far as that in Ross County, Ohio, the surveys have aroused considerable interest. It was impossible to meet all the requests received, and those already submitted indicate an increased volume of such work.

Community Studies

Democratic planning for agriculture and rural life, which involves the active participation of farm men and women, is essentially a social process. As in any other social process of similar scope and importance, the success of agricultural planning depends upon an understanding of long-established associational patterns and their complete utilization in attaining the chosen objectives. Community studies made by the division during the past 2 years have been pointed toward analyses of local social groupings as a means of implementing the planning process. Communities and neighborhoods, or social groups below the county level, are the basic units for group action and the foundation upon which the whole planning machinery rests. Hence, in addition to identification and description of the neighborhoods and communities, they should be analyzed as functioning units, for that is the part they have in the planning program.

The delineation of communities, done in all parts of the country as a preliminary step in aiding the organization of agricultural planning committees, has demonstrated its practical utility, so that many persons want further information about the structure and functioning of rural community groups. From the standpoint of research findings, the work in community delineation has yielded data on communities in all parts of the country, their relationship to geographical factors -- such as soil, topography, and land use types -- their relation to schools, churches, trade centers, and minor civil divisions. This is an important first step in making any analysis of the rural community.

To make a complete community analysis would require information on (1) size, location, shape of the community, and its relation to natural resources, (2) the ethnic, religious, and institutional patterns, the organizations, trade habits, and class structure, (3) functioning of the community methods of making a living, special-interest ties, leadership, (4) the tendencies toward integration and/or disintegration in community ties and community life, pathological elements or tendencies, the impacts of other communities and of the great society, and (5) comparison with other communities at the present time and with itself in the past.

To get a picture of rural communities at the present time, and the way in which they have responded to federal action (programs and other outside influences, the division carried on intensive community studies in 6 widely different communities. As stated in last year's report, these studies were launched in these communities to ascertain the influence of human and cultural factors in agricultural production and rural living. The six communities were chosen in an effort to establish a series of study areas from an extremely stable to a very unstable community.

The most stable community was an Irish and conservative Mennonite community in Lancaster County, Penn.; the least stable area selected was Haskell County, Kans. Second in social stability, El Cerrito, a Spanish-American village located in New Mexico, on the Pecos River, was chosen. The report of the study of El Cerrito is ready for publication. Among the findings in this study were the following:

The Spanish occupation of the village began during the first half of the 19th century. During the early existence of the village, the Spanish-Americans

had ample grazing land for their livestock; they thrived and increased rapidly in numbers. Most of the grazing lands were grants made by Spain or Mexico to groups, and only the small irrigated holdings grouped around the village and located on the river were owned in severalty by the individual families. As population increased rapidly the people sought work outside the village -- on ranches and on the building of railroads in the Southwest, or traveling far to work in the beet fields, smelters, mines, and other industries in the West. With the coming of the recent depression, most of this outside work disappeared. Then the families who now attempted to make their living from their livestock and small farming enterprises, found that large stock companies had managed to get control of much of the grazing lands.

With strong family ties, great attachment for their local village, and very little deviation from old and powerful family and religious mores and customs, the village is now extremely stable in its social aspects. But the economic base is meager. Only a small proportion of the families now living in El Cerrito can survive at a decent level of living without outside help or added land resources. Public relief or public work now furnishes a large part of their incomes. If the culture (which aside from the economic base is very stable) is to be preserved, governmental agencies must find means whereby the grazing lands they once used can again be made available and lands now being cultivated made more productive. The people must learn to help themselves by making the most of available resources, reviving old handicrafts, and developing new ones to make them less dependent upon the outside labor market.

A Community of Migrants

The mutual influences of a settled community and a large group of new migrants from a totally different area has created the setting for a study at Wasco, Calif. Until the early 1930's, Wasco was a small settlement actively engaged in commercial crop production and using Negroes and Spanish-Americans as farm laborers. These wage workers were congregated into fairly congested areas within the limits of Wasco, each having its own community and social life, and except for the economic relationships, existing pretty much apart from the life of Wasco. With the infiltration of migrants from Oklahoma and Arkansas competition for wage work has become more keen, and these later migrants are competing quite successfully with the Negroes and Spanish-Americans for wage work. Many of the new migrants are living within the limits of Wasco in a small community known as "Little Oklahoma"; others live in public labor camps, in growers' camps, and in tourist camps along the highway. The study shows that the older established Wasco community looks on the new migrant workers much as it did the old: it is necessary to have them around because they are needed in carrying on the commercial type of agriculture which is prevalent in the area, but they are really not a part of the community. The possibility of movement over into the Wasco community seems to depend largely on having a permanent job. A few of the migrants have succeeded in getting year-round work in service and other occupations in the town, and these people seem to become a part of the community more rapidly than others. For those migrants who remain as temporary workers and who are not brought into the Wasco community in any real social sense, there is rather complete social disorganization. Except for a very limited degree of social cohesion around the Pentecostal churches, there appears to be no significant social organization among them.

Leadership: In established communities the functioning of local leadership and the attitudes of the people themselves have an important bearing upon the development of any planning or action. In three counties in Kentucky - Garrard, Grant, and Hopkins - the delineations of communities were followed by an attempt to find some of the factors which separately or in combination seemed essential to leaders in planning. In Garrard County, committee members differed from the general population of their neighbors. Some of these differences were found in ownership rather than rental of farms, in operation of larger rather than smaller farming units, in middle age rather than either youth or advanced years, in relatively high rather than low education, in moderate (rather than extremely high or extremely low) participation in other organizations, in previous activity rather than non-acquaintance with Extension work, in moderate rather than low or high "load" of community leadership, in "normal family" rather than single-person or broken-home households, in relative success in accumulating land, and in relatively more numerous representation of men than women.

In attitude and opinion, the committee members differed in general from their neighbors in their more general belief that land use is changing for the better, in more frequent adoption of land-conserving practices at home, in their more usual belief that conservation is profitable, in their thought that governmental agricultural programs have taught conservation, in their feeling that conservation practices would continue after a withdrawal of Government payments, in their belief that education makes young people better farmers, in their generally favorable evaluation of extension work and county-agent activity, in their relatively more favorable evaluation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Program, and in their more consistent suggestion that rural living levels and rural satisfaction have become somewhat higher and greater during their generation. Among all of the persons interviewed, whether committee members or nonmembers, a rather general tendency was noted to identify land use planning, Extension Work, and the Agricultural Conservation Program, as either the same governmental activity, or part of the same activity.

These observed characteristics of the committeemen originally selected suggest that the choices were probably in the direction to be recommended, if quick results and easy cooperation are considerations of primary importance in land use planning. However, it is less likely that direct extension of agricultural education to new individuals will be accomplished quickly by such selections. The viewpoints formed and information gained by members in Garrard County during the first year of land use planning work have as yet been passed on to noncommittee persons only to a limited extent.

In Adair County, Iowa, the cooperative project with the Experiment Station to analyze local leadership in current agricultural action programs

was continued. This involved an analysis of the prestige and social position of existing leaders among farmers, and the representativeness of the various leaders as well as their responsiveness to farmers' attitudes, the extent to which there is overlapping among the leadership of the action programs, and the determination of potential leadership. The findings have assisted the planning groups to evaluate the selection of committee membership which had been originally made, and have indicated steps that might be taken in other counties to assure a greater degree of representativeness. This study also showed a wide diversity of leadership, depending upon the problems to be solved.

Growing out of our work in community organization, there is an ever-increasing interest on the part of planning leaders in a systematic analysis of the way in which the planning work is being done. To meet this need a cooperative study has been developed by the Agricultural Extension Service, the BAE, and the Office of Experiment Stations in Washington, and in several States. No attempt has been made to promote this study, but the major effort has been to provide the techniques whereby interested groups can study the organization and process of planning as it is working in the counties. It seems probable, from the interest already expressed, that several units of this project will reach the stage of field work next spring.

Institutional Services: Another aspect of community life which has called for analysis in several areas is the services of institutions. Last year, in response to requests from the county planning committee, studies were made of the white and Negro churches in Culpeper County, Va., showing the extent to which the churches were serving the rural people of the county. Several studies of rural schools in relation to population trends and the functioning of local communities were begun in North and South Dakota. From Kern County, Calif., came a request to assist with a study of the county's library service; our part has been primarily to advise regarding techniques for the study. From this work it is expected that techniques will be developed whereby other county library systems may be assisted in analyzing themselves and their social functioning, with minimum assistance from our staff. The chief questions being raised are, What social and economic groups, rural and urban, are using library facilities? How much and what kinds of use do these groups make of their library? In terms of actual usage, are the funds and facilities of the system allocated to the best advantage?

Measurement of trends in rural organizations provides a clue to many of the factors that are shaping rural life. Consequently, we welcomed an invitation from the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station to work with them in a restudy of the special-interest groups that Station had studied 15 years ago. As tabulations are being completed, it is apparent that the findings will give valuable information on trends and thus point out where the emphasis should be placed in organizational work.

Rural Attitudes

It has been frequently observed that farmers as a group have been essentially conservative in their reactions to proposals for change in agricultural practices, social institutions, and individual attitudes. Agricultural Extension and action programs require modification of many attitudes in order that farmers may cope effectively with economic depression, adjustments required by drought or soil depletion, or by national defense. These programs are calling for changes in practices, habits, and attitudes of many farmers. In some instances the cumulative effect of these changes has fundamentally altered the outlook, the occupational pattern, and the social organization of rural communities. Wide differences between communities in the readiness to adopt new practices appear often to be due to the effects exerted by historical background and cultural setting upon the attitudes of the local people. Thus reductions in acreage of certain crops conflicted sharply with attitudes toward productivity. Similarly, the recommendation that farmers plant gardens for home use to increase their effective incomes conflicted in some areas with a widespread belief that raising field crops is a man's job, while gardening is a woman's concern, and, moreover, that the returns for labor and materials devoted to gardening were negligible compared with those from field crops. Many other practices that have been urged on farmers have given rise to misgivings and resistance.

Because of the widespread importance of rural attitudes, a field study to find the influences of local attitudes upon the adoption of practices was recommended by agricultural agencies and agricultural planning committees. This is being made cooperatively with the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. The reasons for adoption or non-adoption of recommended practices have been sought in interviews with farmers, together with their suggestions for improving the county programs. In the interpretation of the data, emphasis will be placed on cultural and psychological factors which underlie the expressed attitudes of farmers. In addition to obtaining data on the situation in Edgefield County, emphasis will be placed on devising techniques of interviewing and methods of analysis which can be applied in other counties by planning committees that are trying to bring about a closer adjustment between their programs and the wishes of the farmers whom they serve.

Work has been carried on with the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station in a study which has as its objectives, (1) to learn the attitudes of representative persons in a rural community in relation to specific local, State, and national issues and situations, (2) to find the variations of attitudes by groupings within the community, and to find relationships between attitudes and social participation, and (3) to describe the relation between attitudes and selected social and economic characteristics of the community. The data have been collected and analysis is now in progress.

Another study in rural attitudes was undertaken in response to the emphasis which several land use planning committees in Rhode Island have placed upon the importance of recreation in the rural economy of that area. At the request of the State Committee, a study was made of the summer-home industry in one town in Newport County. By finding the bases of the antagonisms between established residents and summer residents, and by showing the attitudes of the two groups toward local issues, it has been possible to provide information which has been much in demand by members of the local planning committees.

Farm Labor

Because of the growing importance of prospective farm-labor shortages in the work of planning groups, the effort in relation to farm labor was largely directed to the study of prospective shortages and means of meeting them. In this work, and in the considerations of the impact of the European War upon agriculture, this division, as well as several State Planning Committees, has drawn heavily upon the results of the reconnaissance surveys of farm labor which had been carried on earlier in the year. These had been completed in 41 counties in 18 States, and preliminary reports for each of the counties, representing important types of farming areas, have been prepared.

In the reconnaissance survey data from two sources are secured: (1) the best qualified sources of local information such as agricultural and home demonstration agents; health, school, relief, and welfare officials; farm-implement agencies; representatives of the State Employment Service; growers' and shippers' associations, labor organizations; local newspapers, etc., as well as official sources, (2) a brief schedule filled out for a few carefully selected farms regarded as representative of the farm-size groups in the area, or of other significant groupings. These records are case descriptions rather than sources of statistical generalizations, but they offer a check upon the tendencies and characteristics indicated by the local sources of information. The most detailed part of the schedule relates to the exact amount and kind of labor (whether of the farm operator, members of his family, regular hired workers, or exchange or seasonal labor) which is required in connection with each specific operation in the production of each of the three major crops or enterprises of the farm. The chief items about which information is obtained from the local sources are the volume and type of agricultural production, volume of employment and its seasonal distribution, sources of agricultural labor, methods of obtaining labor, industries in the area other than agriculture which use unskilled labor, effects of national defense activities on farm labor, wage rates and perquisites, housing sanitation and health, educational facilities, and social participation.

Migratory Labor on the Atlantic Seaboard: One important result of these surveys has been to provide a clearer picture of the farm-labor situation in a number of areas, especially on the East Coast. Here the chief long-range interstate migration is in connection with the harvesting of potatoes.

This migration starts in April, in northeastern Florida, especially in St. Johns County, where potato production is carried on with the aid of potato digging and grading machinery, trucking facilities, and the like. With the completion of the harvest in the vicinity of Hastings, Florida, in May, many of the Florida farm operators and truckers load their equipment into motor trucks and proceed up the coast to the next potato-producing area - in Charleston and Beaufort Counties, S. Car. - where contracts for such work have been made beforehand. These truckers bring with them a large contingent of experienced labor, who originated chiefly in Georgia, but are used by them in Florida. It is estimated that, in 1940, from 2,000 to 2,500 of the workers in this area were of this kind. In contrast to the western migrants, few of these workers use their own cars. From the Meggetts area (Charleston County), where work in tomatoes as well as in potatoes is frequently available, the migrants move up the coast in June to Beaufort County, N. Car., and to the district around Elizabeth City (Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties, N. Car.). In 1940 about 4,000 laborers, of whom at least 90 percent were interstate migrants, harvested potatoes in this district. The next step is to the fertile acreages around Norfolk and to the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland. It is estimated that between 4,000 and 7,000 laborers from outside the area are used annually on the Eastern Shore for harvesting strawberries, white potatoes, tomatoes, and other vegetables. In the past, most of the laborers have come from Norfolk and vicinity, but recently the number of workers drawn from the migration up the Atlantic seaboard has greatly increased. By mid-July the migrant stream has reached New Jersey.

From the reconnaissance surveys it appears that during the late summer of each year, between 3,000 and 5,000 nonlocal workers visit the central part of New Jersey (Mercer, Middlesex, and Monmouth Counties) for the potato harvest. For the past 10 years most of these migratory potato laborers have been southern Negroes, many of whom have followed the maturing of this crop all the way from Florida. From New Jersey, some of the migrants move on to Long Island. Here the return movement begins, although a few laborers travel as far north as Aroostook County, Maine.

These Negro migrants are mostly single men. In the Southeast apparently white migrants are more likely to be employed in packing sheds than in the fields. The preference of farm operators in some of the potato areas for laborers of migrant rather than of local origin was found to be based on the following considerations: (1) The migrants are experienced, speedy workers, who appear at a specified time, perform the work, usually under the expert supervision of a contractor, and pass on, giving no one in the area any further concern; (2) under the contract system the farm operator has the convenience of dealing with one man, the labor contractor, who makes all arrangements for one or more of the operations of digging, picking up, grading, and placing the potatoes in a car ready for shipment, all at a specified price; (3) local laborers are likely to be inefficient, hard to manage and undependable, being much more inclined to haggle over wage rates and conditions of employment, and to leave without notice.

Despite these advantages, in some areas, as in Beaufort County, N. Car., a preference for harvesting crews of local men is growing, and for reasons similar to those usually advanced with reference to the migrants - dependability and efficiency. In some areas, as near Weeksville, in Pasquotank Co., N. Car., growers use exchange labor exclusively for harvesting the potato crop, but the acreage is small as compared with that in the districts that employ migrants.

Similar data have been made available for other areas where farm labor is used.

An important element of the work, next year, will be checking these surveys to bring them up to date, and then using those that were completed some time ago as norms against which to measure the effects of defense efforts upon the supply of farm laborers and the conditions under which they work.

Agricultural Workers on the Pacific Coast: As a specialized service to provide information about one group of migratory farm laborers, arrangements have been made in cooperation with the FSA to analyze the reports which they supply about the volume of employment of workers living in FSA labor camps (FSA Regions IX and X). Information is also supplied on the number of workers per family, earnings per worker and per family, and distance traveled to obtain work, as well as wage rates and output per worker by crops and operations. These data are summarized, and monthly releases were issued during 1940. Quarterly releases are intended for 1941.

Closely related is the current analysis of the sources and characteristics of families using FSA labor camps, length of residence in the camps, intended destinations upon departure, and routes of migration. The records are obtained by the FSA when a family is admitted to a camp and when it departs. These are summarized currently; two reports were published in 1940 and one is planned for 1941. In addition, partial releases have been made to the FSA as they were needed.

Farm Tenancy Studies

The close relationships between farm tenants and farm laborers, and the rapidity with which agricultural workers in some parts of the country shift from one status to another make it necessary to consider farm tenancy as closely related to farm labor. This is the basis of a current study in southeastern Missouri, an area which exhibits many of the characteristics of an agricultural frontier, being the northern boundary of the Delta. It has long been the scene of acute problems of farm tenure and farm labor, and in recent years extensive efforts at rehabilitation have been made there by the FSA and State agencies. To provide more complete information for planning these programs, a study was undertaken cooperatively between the BAE, the FSA, and the State Agricultural Experiment Station. It is intended to investigate the nature, extent, and basis of changes in farm-labor arrangements, shifts in tenure status, and displacement of tenants and laborers,

and to find the reasons for changes in renting arrangements as they may be associated with technological changes, land use shifts, and the action programs of the Department of Agriculture. Collection of basic information has been completed, and information on seasonal labor is being gathered during the periods in the year when seasonal laborers are employed in large numbers.

A similar study was begun in cooperation with the Division of Land Economics and the State Agricultural Experiment Station in Mississippi. The major objectives were to get information on existing landlord-tenant relations with particular reference to the effects of mechanization. When the data are analyzed they will probably provide a basis for recommendations for improving tenure relationships and arresting the apparent tendency of tenants and sharecroppers to drop to the level of wage hands. Schedules have been collected, and analysis is under way.

A closely related study in Louisiana is attempting, in addition to the above, to collect information directly from persons who have actually been separated from farm employment. The information will indicate whether the shift is due to displacement resulting from mechanization or from other causes. The data are now being tabulated at the Experiment Station.

The effect of milk-marketing regulations upon landlord-tenant relationships in Delaware is the subject of study being done cooperatively with other divisions of the Bureau. This division will analyze the sections dealing with farmers' attitudes and family living.

Aid to Distressed Groups

Since early 1934, the Federal Government has engaged in a vast unprecedented effort to provide specialized assistance to distressed agricultural groups. Numerous administrative changes have been made as experience with the program accumulated, and the work is now centralized in the Department of Agriculture as the major function of the FSA. To provide information on a nationwide scale concerning the way this program is working, the division began a study of 40,000 borrowers located in all 48 States - a cross section of all borrowers during the 3 years ended February 1939. The study was undertaken at the request of the FSA, and this period was selected, as it would provide basic information to which to relate the current reports which have been collected during the last 2 years. A WPA project assisted with the clerical work.

All field work in transcribing data from FSA records has been completed and tabulations and analyses are now being made. Completed tabulations show (1) the borrowers' social and economic characteristics at the time they applied for their first standard loan and their economic behaviour during the crop year before receiving the first loan, and the trend in the characteristics of borrowers selected for the program, (2) the action taken by the FSA through its loan, grant, and related activities to rehabilitate the borrowers, and (3) the progress made by

borrowers since coming into the program. Certain data have been tabulated by States or special areas and the remainder by the FSA regions. Plans are being developed for tabulations showing the social and economic characteristics associated with progress or failure in rehabilitation.

These tabulations make the first disclosure of the diversity of characteristics of FSA borrowers at the time they entered the rural rehabilitation program and depict the wide range of achievement after entry on the program. Before these data were made known, only simple averages had been available and they had concealed, to a large extent, the range of diversity.

Preliminary results have been presented to staff members in three of the FSA regional offices, and the others will be discussed with the respective staffs of the regional offices as soon as they become available and before publication is made.

Other uses made of the data include supplying information for the administrative use of the FSA in Washington, including data on the uses made by borrowers of the money loaned by FSA, repayments made in relation to repayments originally scheduled, and the amount of grants in relation to repayments made on the loans, the extent to which loans have been used to refinance old debts, and the expenditures for hired labor which were planned by the borrowers.

Publications planned for general distribution include a report for each of the 12 FSA regions and a summary of the findings for all regions, the summary report to include other data for low-income farmers. In addition, sets of tabular data with explanatory notes and an interpretive statement will be made available to the respective regional offices, and administrative memoranda will be prepared on such topics as completeness and adequacy of records, repayments made compared with those scheduled, the relation of grants to repayments, youth in households of FSA borrowers, and ownership of tractors by borrowers. The Division of Agricultural Finance has been collaborating on certain phases of this project.

An intensive study of an experimental project of the FSA has been and will be continued. This involves observation on a project originally designed to provide means for extending the assistance of FSA to families that are unable to meet the requirements of the program for standard rehabilitation of borrowers. Two reports have been prepared, one showing the condition of the families at the time they were taken on this experimental program and the other summarizing the results of the first year's work. In addition, numerous administrative memoranda have been transmitted to the Washington staff of the FSA. It is planned to issue a summary of the achievements of the second year on the program, and eventually to make a comparison of the families and communities at the beginning and after some time on the project. The FSA has supplied assistance of one person to make this continuing analysis. Periodic visits to the 11 counties, representing the major agricultural problem areas of the Nation, have made it possible to gather data and to consult with the staff of the FSA concerned with this program.

Public Assistance: One of the service jobs begun some years ago and continued currently is the mapping of the grant certifications of the FSA in the Northern Great Plains. Data are drawn from regional offices showing the grant certifications and grant payments by individual months and by counties, in the five Northern Plains States. The data are analyzed for the last month of each quarter and frequency distributions are prepared relating the number of certifications to the number of farms for each county. The percentage changes in number of grants by individual months and for counties have also been calculated, and maps have been prepared showing the cumulative grant payments of the FSA. Intended originally to provide a general index of farm-family distress in the area, these maps have also been of use in the determination of land use problem areas. The frequency of grants has been highest in the transitional farming areas.

Problems of rural families who are receiving public assistance, and of families in areas in which there is little likelihood of self support, have been of chief concern to the County Planning Committees in several States. In a number of instances in which a staff member has been made available for professional service to the county committee, one of the items requested was additional information about the families who are receiving assistance. In Carlton County, Minn., the service to the county committee involved getting an appraisal of the prospects for all heads of families living in the open country who were on WPA. The materials were obtained through the township committeemen and with the help of a member of the FSA staff, the families were classified into those families offering good prospects as farmers, borderline prospects, and those definitely not agricultural prospects. Along with the data gathered by the Division of Farm Management and Costs, these materials have been submitted to the County and State Committees. The State Committee has already gone on record as favoring a classification of all rural families receiving public assistance and the development of specialized programs to fit their needs.

Both in Lewis County, W. Va., and in Belknap County, N. H., the county committees requested assistance in studying the characteristics and needs of families living in the poor-land areas. Both reports have been completed and submitted to the County and State Committees.

The report for Belknap County points out that the families involved do not see why they should constitute a "problem." They admit having difficulties in making a living but fail to see why the areas in which they live could not again support the populations which once lived there. The plight of other farmers in the vicinity is generally laid to poor management, lack of initiative, the presence of too many "summer people," governmental interference, and other reasons, any of which may be more or less plausible. But the informant is likely to explain his own difficulties in terms of low prices for farm produce, high costs of farm labor, and the general unwillingness of town officials and of potential retail and wholesale buyers of farm produce, to cooperate.

Among a total of 90 households, 42 were classified as not requiring outside aid, and in some of these the members are so advanced in age that they will not live many years. In 12 cases it is suggested that the capabilities of the individuals are such that they would have a better chance elsewhere or that there would be some social advantages in having them move so the land they now occupy may be put to other use. Technical or financial assistance is recommended by the report for 28 cases; this includes those whose chances would seem to be improved by some guidance, and those whose prospects seem reasonably hopeful if some capital can be obtained. In a few cases no recommendations could be worked out at the time of the study.

In the study of Lewis County, W. Va., all families living in an area designated as unsuited for commercial agriculture were included. Most had low incomes and lived under poor conditions. Although the mobility of these families was high, all were native born, and a large proportion had been born in the county. There seems to have been an extensive migration of families from one submarginal area to another. Very few had come from nearby or distant urban areas during the depression years.

In an attempt to provide a basis for future programs for assistance to families requiring help, the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and this division have begun an exploratory study of "unmet rural needs." The objectives of the present phase of the study are (1) to determine and develop techniques by which county planning committees can make articulate their objectives or goals pertaining to their planning efforts, (2) to identify the "unmet needs" which are obstacles to the attainment of the goals or objectives enunciated by the county planning committees and to evaluate them in order of local importance, and (3) to develop techniques for revealing resources in leadership and organization within the county which can be utilized in meeting the unmet needs.

Levels of Living.

Levels of living are generally regarded as an expression of the end products of agricultural planning and action programs, for they measure the extent to which these activities result in the satisfaction of the wants of the people themselves. One of the most frequent requests made of the division is the determination of the standards of living which should prevail in an area. Obviously, for us to make such a determination is inconsistent with democratic planning, and involves the setting of standards, which is not the function of an agency carrying on research and planning activities. However, assistance has been rendered in describing the levels of living which prevail in special areas, in describing some aspects of the whole field such as housing or health, and in describing what the people themselves regard as their standards of living, that is, the goals in living which they themselves recognize as desirable or acceptable.

In cooperation with the Home Demonstration Agents in Maine, a study was made of levels of living in the agricultural towns of that State. First, representative women were asked to indicate the content of the term "living well," by assigning rank scores to a list of items which ordinarily would be considered as entering into the concept. The groups of farm women were asked to indicate what parts of their vicinity seemed to them to have a higher or a lower level of living. Finally, each woman was asked to fill in a simple questionnaire for herself and four neighbors, giving information on housing and facilities. These schedules were scored in accordance with the rankings previously secured from representative farm women. With the results of these two types of information supplied by farm women, it was possible to outline rural areas in Maine with high, low, or average levels of living. Not only does the method supply a means of describing levels of living throughout the State, but it also gives some insight into the extent to which local conceptions of "living well" require the presence of the conveniences, and the extent to which standards are lower in the areas which afford the lowest incomes. The data form an important supplement to others on land use and land use capabilities. In addition to assisting in the total work of agricultural planning, they enlisted the interest of women in the community's social and economic problems which are part of the agricultural planning program.

The problem of defining sub-minimum farm units has engaged the attention of many of the county committees. Such determinations have generally been made in terms of average yields, average managerial and physical ability, and average prices. When the committee in Teton County, Mont., had completed its determination of what constituted a unit of minimum size for the type of farming prevalent there, it was found that more than 200 farm families in the county appeared to be self-supporting although living on units below the minimum size that had been agreed upon. This called for further study, which was requested. The field work on this study has been completed, and a report will be prepared in cooperation with the State Experiment Station. The available information indicates the need for appraising such factors as size of family, age of operator, and supplementary income, and of recognizing the need for variability in size of farm to take into account these other factors, as well as size of farm.

In response to the numerous requests for assistance in making field studies of levels of living, this division tried to develop a brief and simple schedule which would yield adequate information, and would be suitable for use by the members of the county committees. In most of the studies made in the past, the lengthy schedules have required the use of trained enumerators so the effort was expensive, and was time-consuming for the respondents. By analysis of these schedules, shorter schedules have been developed to cover the essential points. They have been used in several counties in which the agricultural planning groups wished analysis of family living -- in South Dakota, Nebraska, Louisiana, Arkansas, North Carolina, Montana, and New Hampshire.

Work has continued on a correlation analysis from the complete level-of-living schedules taken in various parts of the country, to find a few items which might be combined into an index of levels of living. The construction and current computation of such an index would reveal differences in the effective incomes received by farmers, and would, more than any other item, reflect the extent to which fluctuations in farm incomes and farm expenses are expressed in improvements or declines in the level of living of farm families. The analysis will be continued.

At the request of the Department Coordinator in the Southern Great Plains, the division joined with others in the initiation of a Unified Farm Information Study, to collect information on changes in levels of living from a sample of farms distributed throughout that area. The data are being collected and analyzed for use by agricultural agencies and planning groups.

Improvement in Levels of Living: Improvement of levels of living is a major objective of agricultural action programs generally. The work of the FSA is directed especially toward this goal. By encouraging the borrowers to keep farm and home account books, it gives them a tool by which they can measure their own progress. These books provide a valuable source of information by which to measure the progress of an entire group of borrowers, and the influence which the program as a whole is having.

In the Southern Great Plains, at the request of the FSA, studies were made of the record books of FSA borrowers in the standard rehabilitation program, the tenant-purchase program, and one of the resettlement communities. The study of tenant-purchase families indicated that they had fared better than anticipated. Planning, Government subsidy, cooperative supervision by farm and home supervisors, and home production of large quantities of foods, contributed chiefly to this success. In spite of the high degree of self-sufficiency, as indicated by the large production of home-consumed foods, the cash income from the farm was not sufficient to provide a decent family living without benefit of some form of Government subsidy. Without this, the cash income would have been only one-half the amount required for family living.

The families in the Ropesville project would have been unable to meet the expenditures for family living, family operation, and repayment of loans, without AAA payments and income from work off the farm. Although home-produced foods were valued at \$184 at farm prices, the average cash expenditure for food was \$158 per family.

Housing: An element in levels of living which has received much emphasis in public thinking in recent years is housing. At the request of the FSA office in Lincoln, Neb., this division studied the housing of FSA borrowers in that region. Results indicate a definitely low level of housing of FSA borrowers, as evidenced by a level below that generally considered desirable in terms of

providing for health and a decent living, and a comparatively lower plane than that prevalent among the general population of the area. One-fifth of the houses were 50 years old or over; one-fourth were reported in "poor" or "bad" condition; a large proportion needed repair or replacement of structural items; overcrowding was reported in several cases; and modern conveniences like improved lighting, central heating, running water in the house, and sanitary toilets, were generally lacking.

The housing of applicants for FSA grants in California and Arizona was analyzed at the request of the FSA. About two-thirds of the families who applied for grants were living in private camps, grower camps, and FSA camps. Nearly one-third of all these camp-resident families paid no rent for their housing, another third paid \$6 per month or less. Two-thirds of the families were living in cabins or tents.

Health and Nutrition: Health is another element in levels of living which is receiving increasing attention. The generally inadequate health facilities available to farm families and the poor health conditions on farms, which are being revealed in the statistics from selective-service examinations, as well as the growing emphasis on the importance of nutrition for national defense, have all focused attention on health problems in rural areas. The Kansas State Agricultural Planning Committee requested a study in the State and the division is carrying it on cooperatively with the State Agricultural Experiment Station and the State Public Health Department. A preliminary study exploring the sources of information to ascertain the needs for field studies next year has been started. Maps have been prepared showing the location of physicians, dentists, and hospital beds. The prevalence of certain types of diseases reflecting specific health conditions is being mapped by minor civil divisions. From these materials it is apparent that large areas of the State are very inadequately served by medical facilities and that these areas are being disproportionately affected by the calling of physicians for military service. On the basis of the information now being gathered, plans will be developed for intensive field studies.

Some work has been done on the question of dietary habits of different ethnic groups, to learn nutrition deficiencies and the obstacles encountered in overcoming them.

Although it is generally known that in some rural areas mental disease is an important problem, very few studies of this situation have been made. At the request of the Norwich State Hospital for Mental Diseases, and with the cooperation of the Connecticut Experiment Station and the approval of the Connecticut LGS-BAE committee, a study has recently been developed to determine where and under what conditions mental-hygiene clinics should be established in eastern Connecticut. It is proposed to study 1,000 recent patients at the Norwich State Hospital to learn the social backgrounds that are associated with the incidence of particular mental diseases. The division's share in the project consists primarily of advising in respect to the plans for the study and the final analysis.

Recreation: The importance of recreation in the level of living is only gradually being fully recognized. Two studies of recreational facilities were carried on by the division - one in Maine and the other in Texas. Both studies were designed to provide agencies dealing with public recreation policy with information concerning the groups using certain public recreational facilities. In Maine, it was found that the use of the public parks studied was largely governed by the distance from them, and that this was especially true of nonfarm groups. Semi-skilled factory workers were most numerous among the visitors to the parks. The farm residents of the areas near the parks were considerably under-represented among users of the facilities. The study showed that the development of recreational areas on land unsuited for agriculture might be a desirable objective for community planning groups.

Subsistence Homesteads

The study of 16 subsistence homesteads resettlement projects, under way for 2 years, is being brought to a close. Findings of this study may be especially valuable in post-defense programs.

These subsistence homesteads projects were established between 1933 and 1935, practically all of them on the periphery of industrial centers and to assist industrially-employed persons to engage in subsistence gardening and farming. Thus, the projects have been in existence for an average of about 7 years..

The subsistence homesteads projects were the earliest resettlement projects. They were not established by the Resettlement Administration or the Farm Security Administration but were inherited from the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Department of Interior by the Farm Security Administration. The study has been carried out in the light of the purposes for which the homesteads were established, with the thought that the findings would be of special value for the planning and administration of future resettlement projects. An attempt has also been made to discover what age groups or sizes of family, what types of employed groups, and what income groups tend to stabilize themselves on subsistence-homestead plots and become successful homesteaders. Further attempts have been made to find out what groups, even though they thought they wanted to be subsistence homesteaders, have found that this kind of life does not fit their wishes. The findings of the study will be issued in the near future.

Miscellaneous Work

A complete statement of the work of the division would list many other projects.

Members of the staff cooperated with the House Committee to Investigate the Interstate Migration of Destitute Citizens, by supplying data and by preparing

testimony and memoranda for inclusion in the record. There was continued co-operation with other divisions in area analysis, and in the preparation of data like those issued in the Handbook on the Southern Great Plains and those compiled by the committee that is studying family-type farms. In two of the regional offices considerable assistance was given to the sociologists who are attached to the Flood Control staffs. The available literature on part-time farming was reviewed in an effort to learn what conclusions might be drawn from the numerous studies which have been made during recent years.

Work was begun toward understanding more fully the influence of cultural backgrounds upon the acceptance or non-acceptance of agricultural practices, and the influence of cultural organization or disorganization among groups of foreign origin upon agricultural programs. A number of WPA and NYA projects made materials more readily available and this permitted the division to use its funds largely for professional personnel. And there are numerous services to other parts of the Department, including the Interbureau Coordinating Committees, information supplied on request both within the Department and outside, and the active participation in professional and scientific societies and meetings by members of the Staff. The study of retirement of farmers carried on by the Social Security Board has received some assistance from Washington and regional personnel.

Studies of the cultural history of American agriculture have included the development of a chart showing the chronology of American agriculture from 1790-1940, an analysis of the New York State Agricultural Society Premium Farms, 1845-1861, and a history of dry-land farming booms in the Northern Great Plains since 1890.

IV. COLUMBIA BASIN JOINT INVESTIGATIONS

The Columbia Basin Reclamation Project in the State of Washington, contemplating the development of more than a million acres of irrigable lands, is the largest project of its kind yet undertaken by the U. S. Reclamation Service and has significance both for agricultural stabilization in the Pacific Northwest and for the post-emergency agricultural adjustment. The eventual settlement of some 15,000 farm families is anticipated. At least an equal number of families will be attracted to the basin area to engage in further activities of trade or service.

In planning for this development the Bureau of Reclamation secured the appointment of 23 committees to conduct investigations and prepare reports on problems related to settlement. The Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare has, during the past year, assumed primary responsibility for two of these problems and has assisted in research and discussion in connection with three others. The problems, briefly, are:

1. The relative advantages or disadvantages of different settlement patterns (Problem 10).
2. The nature and location of community centers for the project area (Problem 27).
3. The anticipated levels and standards of living of new settlers coming to the project insofar as this affects the size of unit, management practices, and settler need (Problem 9).
4. The method and amounts of financing desirable for settlers coming to the project (Problem 14).
5. The number and nature of part-time farming or labor units for which provision should be made in the initial layout (Problem 7).

One of the most fruitful of the investigations has been the one dealing with standards and levels of living (Problem 9). Using the data obtained in 1935-36 by the Bureau of Home Economics for its Consumer Purchases studies, analysis was made of the nature of expenditures of several thousand farm families in the Great Plains and Pacific Coast areas. The first generalizations from these data indicate that for the average family in the Plains area the point on the income scale at which deficits for family living tend to disappear and savings to begin is between \$1,250 and \$1,500; for the Washington and Oregon families this point is between \$1,000 and \$1,250. For full-time farm families expenditures for farm family living tend to level off at approximately \$2,500, irrespective of the earned income, surplus income beyond that level being diverted into savings. Part-time farming families, on the other hand, do not show the same leveling off of expenditures as higher income brackets are reached, expenditures for family living tending to increase progressively as earned income increases, even in the highest income brackets.

Further analyses of the data will show the relative competition of the various items in the farm family living for which expenditures have been made, and these are being tested to show how choices correlate with various income groups of farm families and how such choices vary regionally. As soon as the Consumer Purchases punch cards can be made available for further sorting, a more detailed breakdown of the elements in the living levels will be obtained.

To obtain further understanding of the living levels of settlers on irrigated projects, additional work was done by two investigators on the Sun River Reclamation Project in Montana and the Boise (Black Canyon) Project in Idaho. Through schedules and interviews secured in the field from selected farm families, the history of the acquirement of the standard of living on reclamation projects settled in the past has been documented. On the Sun River Project thirty farmers have been interviewed; on the Black Canyon Project twenty farmers.

In addition to the standard of living data gathered at Sun River, specific investigations were conducted to test the relative merits of different types of financial assistance furnished to settlers coming on to new lands (Problem 14). In this investigation schedules and interviews were obtained from twenty settlers who had homesteaded without benefit of public credit, and fifty farmers who had settled as clients of the Farm Security Administration, using credit furnished by government agencies. These studies are now in the report stages and the contrasting effects of the two methods of financing are becoming evident. The administration of the public credit furnished by FSA is cited by the settlers as reason for frustration on their part and frequently produces a pronounced feeling of instability and insecurity. The findings of these studies strongly suggest the need for a thorough-going comparative analysis of various types of settler assistance on publicly developed agricultural lands, and such further study is being recommended.

Supplemental to Problem 14, studies were initiated at Sun River and Black Canyon to measure stability of settlement by an analysis of land transfers and settler turnover. This work has proceeded largely through the investigation of land transfer records in the county recorder's offices, more than 500 transfer records on Sun River and almost an equal number on Black Canyon having been examined. The first results of the study indicate that size of farm unit is of lesser importance in settler stability than land class, and that the peaks in land transfers are correlated rather with periods of general prosperity than of depression. Using these studies as guides, a cooperative research project to extend the analysis to several other Reclamation areas has recently been approved by the Reclamation Service, work to be undertaken during the coming year. After the initial transfer record analysis it is proposed to interview a selected number of those original settlers who have relinquished their holdings and moved on to other places or occupations. A similar analysis of turnover on Farm Security Administration projects is contemplated if FSA support can be procured.

Through cooperation with the Farm Security Administration, studies have also been conducted on eight resettlement projects with especial reference to the amount, kind, and effects of supervision, the extent of cooperative and social activity of the settlers, and the degree of security and stability achieved under the resettlement program. Field work has been completed at: Plum Bayou, Arkansas; Casa Grande, Arizona; Ropesville and Wichita Valley Farms, Texas and Osage Farms, Missouri; field work is still in progress on: Pine Mountain Valley, Georgia; Lake Dick, Arkansas; and Mineral King, California.

Preliminary reports have been made on six of the above studies and discussion of the findings relative to settlement problems on the Columbia Basin has been carried on with representatives of the FSA and the Reclamation Service.

In connection with these projects, an analysis was also made of the available FSA records in Washington to obtain (1) the overall cost of the projects during the development and construction stages, (2) the detailed cost breakdown of

the individual units and community facilities, (3) data concerning the loans made to the cooperative association and the uses to which the loan money was put, (4) the types of tenure forms in effect on the project and the repayments made under the various types, (5) information concerning the operating loans and furniture contracts with individual homesteaders and the repayment record under such loans.

The problem of rural settlement pattern (Problem 10) has afforded much difficulty. Despite considerable previous work dealing with the relative advantages and disadvantages of various types of rural settlement, providing some measurable data on farm management costs, school costs, water and road costs, the available data are segmental and difficult to integrate. On the social and psychological side, most of the available literature contains only the biased and subjective judgments of individuals advocating one or another type.

Both time and personnel were curtailed for intensive study of this problem, and but one phase was singled out for close examination. Efforts are being made to evaluate the trend in many rural areas for the location of farm houses along lines of travel and communication, the foreshadowing probably of the line-village or string-town type of settlement. Using highway maps on which farm houses are spotted, an analysis of the location of farm houses in 40 counties of the United States in relation to existing roads is being made. In Utah where a compact village settlement occurs, data are being collected to determine what is happening to the village-type of farm settlement. The indications are that the tendency in settlement pattern is in the direction of line-type settlement, dispersed farm homesteads tending to move into the highways, village farm families in at least some areas in Utah tending to move out along the highways from their village homes. The trend varies with type of farming, size of unit, proximity to urban centers, and probably other factors.

The problem on community centers (Problem 27) involves research on which to base recommendations concerning the locations of schools, churches, recreation, trading and other community activities. An analysis of the literature has been made and will be supplemented by additional material now being collected in Utah where it has been possible to analyze the relationship between various community activities and the village or community population. Additional work carried on by others in the State of Washington bearing upon the problem of school location and costs, road costs, and related problems will become a part of the final report on this problem. This work also bears directly upon the problems of settlement pattern and town planning.

The Division's participation in the part-time farming studies (Problem 7) has been of secondary importance, consisting largely of analysis of available literature and assistance rendered to the Bureau of Reclamation in devising schedules for use in procuring data on existing projects. An analysis of census material showing occupational breakdown and industrial development in irrigated areas comparable to the Columbia Basin, would undoubtedly throw much light on the

problem of part-time farming. A plan for securing this data from the census was projected during the year but sickness of personnel has precluded the carrying out of the original plan, and so far no personnel reorganization has been possible to continue the work.

All of the material collected in connection with the foregoing studies is now being accumulated at the Berkeley office, and reports will be prepared during the next two months. Presentation of the results to the Columbia Basin Joint Investigations is scheduled for the second week in September. Though the September meetings will probably conclude our major research activities for this project, it is expected that discussions at these meetings will disclose certain additional problems or omissions to which further attention will have to be paid.

V. CONCLUSION

As the Agricultural Planning Program is developing, there is a growing recognition of the importance of the human and social factors which enter into the formulation of such programs, and into the translation of plans into action. Requests for assistance, counsel, data, and surveys, have come to the division in a volume which was well beyond the capacity to comply with them. It has been necessary to concentrate on activities which would extend the services of the staff of the division as widely as possible, developing techniques that could be used by others and then imparting them to those who would do the field work. Under the dual impact of the emergency of national defense and the importance of getting the Planning Program to work as quickly and as effectively as possible, it has not been possible to do many of the things which we, as professional sociologists, recognize as being fundamentally important and which in the long run will need to be done if the demanded answers are to be supplied. We have attempted to utilize the short-time and service projects to meet not only the immediate situation which led to their inception, but also to yield information of a basic character that could ultimately be woven into a larger frame of reference.

The cultural factors which affect agricultural programs constitute a major field of study in which we expect to carry on more active work than heretofore. Out of the material that is being slowly collected, there arises a clear picture of wide cultural differences within the Nation. And the experience of action agencies is that the effectiveness of their programs depends on whether they can be adapted to the cultural patterns of the area. This is true where there are isolated groups, like Indians or Spanish-Americans, and is also true of large groups of people of foreign origin, who are combining elements of their European cultural heritage with parts of the culture of modern America. It is also true of native-born groups whose connection with European traditions is much more

remote. Terms like "Corn Belt," "Wheat Belt," "Cotton Belt," and "Southwest," refer not only to areas where certain crops are produced; they refer to cultural areas that are distinct. Effort of operating agencies of the Department of Agriculture could be made more effective if these cultural differences were recognized and taken into account, especially when there is need for rapid action and adjustments, as there is at present.

The prospect for next year is that demands arising directly and indirectly out of national defense will increase, especially as they relate to farm labor, migration, organization of rural communities and planning committees, and analyses directed toward a post-defense program of public works. This will require more emphasis on these lines of work, and will probably mean an expansion in studies of rural-health needs and facilities, nutrition and dietary habits, effects of governmental land-purchase programs, and the integration of agricultural and industrial development in rural areas. It will mean more intensive studies of efforts to assist low-income groups in agriculture, in order to provide them with surer bases for effective work. In the total defense effort we have the major responsibility of focusing of attention on the enduring social relationships and needs which provide the first element in home defense.

